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**LAMPS
LAMPSHADES**
CARL MARX
3-5 Shlomo Hananik
JERUSALEM
Tel. 4607-4608

Social & Personal

Three documentary films on Ghana were shown before an invited audience at the Ghanaian Embassy in Tel Aviv on Wednesday evening. The Ghanaian Ambassador, Mr. William Quao Halm, delivered the introductory remarks.

The Engineers' Union held a farewell reception for its outgoing secretary, Mr. Y. Gadson, on Wednesday evening at Histadrut Headquarters in Tel Aviv, prior to his departure on a mission for the Ihud Olami in Chicago.

Miron Sina will open an exhibition on recent graphics and discuss the new technique which is employed in producing these works of art at the Bezalel National Museum at 11:30 a.m. on Saturday. Five bronze by the recently deceased sculptor, Sir Jacob Epstein and one from the month of September.

The Society of Crippled Children Ilandish — in Haifa will hold their annual ball "September Affair," at the Dolphin House, Shavel Zion, tomorrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m.

MARRIAGE
Dr. Coco G. Naftalinoff and Max Boritzer, New York, Sept. 1, 1958, 92 St. John's Avenue, Yonkers, New York, NY.

Haifa Philharmonic To Play in T.A., J'lem

TEL AVIV. — On the occasion of its tenth anniversary, the Haifa Philharmonic Orchestra will for the first time give gala concerts in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Mr. Moshe Gorali, the Orchestra's musical director, told the press here on Thursday.

The concerts will be performed under the baton of guest conductor Martin Rich, of the New York Metropolitan Opera, and the guest soloist will be the Negro opera singer, Miss Camilla Williams, who recently earned world acclaim for her performances in "Aida" and "Madame Butterfly" at several European opera houses.

The concert in Tel Aviv will be given on September 19 at the Habimah Theatre.

The Jerusalem concert will be given on September 27 at the Edison Cinema.

The programme of the Haifa Philharmonic for the forthcoming season includes six subscription concerts and six concerts for children in Haifa, for which local as well as guest performers have been signed. The latter include the American conductor Thomas Sherman and the Australian oboe player Ian Wilson. It was also decided to include in every concert an original work by a local composer, Mr. Gorali disclosed.

The Haifa Philharmonic will continue to appear in other towns and villages and development areas where it will give 50 concerts this season, Mr. Gorali said. The smaller size of this Orchestra, which consists of 50 players, made it more mobile than the other orchestras, he said.

Mr. Sergiu Comisiona, a Romanian conductor who settled in this country, has recently been appointed permanent conductor of the Orchestra.

B-G to Attend Rally Of Kiryat Shmona

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Prime Minister Ben Gurion will address a mass gathering in the amphitheatre of this immigrant town on September 18, on the occasion of Kiryat Shmona's 10th Anniversary.

The five-day celebrations will open on September 15 with a festive meeting of the Local Council. Events will include sports competitions, a conference of local authorities organized by the Ministry of Interior, and a gala ball organized by the local Rotary Club. (Itim.)

EXPORTS during August totalled \$114, as compared to \$76.7 m. in August 1956. In the first eight months of the year exports amounted to \$124m., over \$20m. more than during the same period last year.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Opera House • Air Conditioned • Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

Alexandra
Sat. Sep. 5 Tues. Sep. 8 Sat. Sep. 12

BARBER OF SEVILLE
Mon. Sep. 7 Mon. Sep. 14

LA TRAVIATA
Wed. Sep. 9

FLEDERMAUS
Sun. Sep. 6

MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sun. Sep. 13

All performances start at 8:30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1-4-8). Tel. 27766

'Figaro' to Highlight New IPO Season; Rubinstein Coming**Missing Link Said Found**

Jerusalem Post Staff
The new season's programme of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra shows some encouraging features which it is worthwhile to stress, before going into the details of the schedule.

There is a wide range of prices, and payment will be made in two instalments, as in previous years. Another privilege for subscribers will also be maintained in the form of the 15 per cent discount vouchers for Special Concerts and Recitals.

Another highlight — this time an artistic one — is the announced intention of presenting another opera — Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" — in full operatic form with Carlo Maria Giulini conducting.

It will also be instrumental in selecting the soloists, designer and producer Artur Rubinstein is expected to return for some recitals outside the regular schedule.

The general programme provides again for a series of 14 concerts in Tel Aviv, 12 in Jerusalem and 10 in Haifa. Three concerts — four in Tel Aviv — will be conducted by Zvi Hafetz, Sir John Barbirolli, Raphael Kubelik and George Sander are expected to conduct one each. The list is still incomplete as Zvi Hafetz, the IPO's concertmaster, general manager and impresario, is at present in Europe negotiating with other famous conductors. It is hoped that in about a fortnight more names will be announced.

Ernst Ansermet and Josef Krips are mentioned in this connection.

Famous Soloists

Soloists will include soprano Mattiwilda Dobbs, tenor Richard Tucker, violinist Nathan Milstein and cellist Pierre Fournier — who will be making his first appearance in Israel. Although he is well known for his fine marvellous recordings. Five pianists are announced: Alexander Brailowsky and Rudolf Firkusny on return visits, and Hungarian-born Gyorgy Cziffra and British Clifford Curzon both established names of high reputation in the music world for

New Cold Storage Plant for Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV. — A modern cold storage plant was opened this week by the Shuk Sitomi Company. Empire middleweight boxer Eddie Armstrong (U.S.) here Wednesday night.

The plant, which is operated on liquid ammonia, at present has three storeys with a combined capacity of 1,000 tons. This will be increased to 2,500 tons shortly with the addition of a further two storeys. The completed plant will represent an investment of IL1m. according to a representative of the firm.

It will start its eight-day wait on September 18 and will make 20 flights a day, taking two passengers on each trip.

Persons who took a lottery ticket from the Discount Bank pavilion on the Exhibition's opening day will contest the 32 places. The Bank and the Exhibition management have jointly financed the appearance of the balloon here.

Exhibits are to be provided by the Folklore Society and private contributions. The ground floor of the building, affording an area of some 500 square metres, has already been converted into an archaeological museum, which will shortly be opened to the public.

The committee will be headed by Mr. L. Greenberg, Chairman of the Ministry's Film Censorship Board.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shlomo Avrahami, 45 Allenby; Dr. Zindler, 51 Ahad Ha'am; Dr. Merkaz Hazafon, 20 Ben Yehuda; 2222 Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 2216 Tamra, Hatikva; Dr. Givat Shmuel, 45; DR. RAMAT ZITZAHAN, 10 Ramat Gan; DR. RAMAT TIKVA: Dr. Yitzhak Shikhan Herut, 46 Tel Ha'ir, 72369; PEHAT TIKVA: Dr. Arieh, 13 Horovitz; ZION REHOVOT: Ha-negev, 196 Herzl, 95-1245; NARITA: Dr. Shlomo, 10 Balfour, 4022.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. David, 36 Allenby; Dr. Zindler, 54 King George, 2222 Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 2216 Tamra, Hatikva; Dr. Givat Shmuel, 45; DR. RAMAT ZITZAHAN, 10 Ramat Gan; DR. RAMAT TIKVA: Dr. Yitzhak Shikhan Herut, 46 Tel Ha'ir, 72369; PEHAT TIKVA: Dr. Arieh, 13 Horovitz; ZION REHOVOT: Ha-negev, 196 Herzl, 95-1245; NARITA: Dr. Shlomo, 10 Balfour, 4022.

JERUSALEM

* Tourist service —

TEL AVIV: Museum closed owing to renovation.

* Exhibitions —

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We have just received a large selection of TECHNICAL BOOKS ON PHOTOGRAPHY by well-known authors. (Published by Heering, Germany).

We also expect shortly to be able to offer you interesting TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON PHOTOGRAPHY from England. Photostatic copies of documents — reliably quick, and in strict confidence.



Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Tiberias	39	17	30	30
Hair Port	42	24	36	36
Natanya	60	22	30	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	52	22	28	28
Tel Aviv Port	70	23	28	28
Lydda Airport	58	17	32	31
Jerusalem	45	18	28	28
Beersheba	40	19	32	32
Eilat	35	26	36	36

"A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

The Director of the Treasury Department of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Y.M. Gileadi, from a trip to Europe on Agency business.

Dr. Shulamit Jacobson Minnow, of Kupat Holim, from the European Congress of Orthodontists at Marseilles, (by Swissair).

DEPARTURES

Dr. Zev Katz, foreign editor of "Haaretz," for the fourth time, will fly to America on behalf of the State Department and the "Savannah Morning News and Evening Press," Savannah, Georgia.

AMERICAN TOURISTS can now purchase 5 bottles (10 bottles for a couple) of world-known spirits at bargain prices, to be delivered tax-free at their homes in the U.S. Apply to The Duty Free Shop at the Exit Hall at Lod Airport. (Advt.)

1,692 WORK accidents occurred in Jerusalem during the first six months of the current year. This is less than the comparable period last year when 1,811 work accidents occurred. • • •

THE FIRST TENNIS CLUB in the Negev is to be built in Beersheba at a cost of IL12,000. Membership fee will be IL25 and IL6 monthly.

A TAXI belonging to Mr. Mordechai Zadah, which was parked in Rehov Katzenbach, Bat Yam, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined. The vehicle, valued at IL3,500, was insured.

T.A. to Get Garbage Processing Plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An organic fertilizer plant which will use the garbage from Tel Aviv dumps as raw material is to be set up at Hirya in accordance with an agreement between an American investment group and a local firm concluded during the past fortnight.

The U.S. group's representative, Mr. Harry Brager, of Washington, D.C., and his legal adviser, Judge Seth Harrison, left by air for New York on Thursday.

Mr. Brager is to raise an investment of \$75,000 for the plant which will be owned by the U.S. group jointly with the local Chemical and Technical Supplies Company. The company has received a concession from the Tel Aviv Municipality granting it the right to process the city's garbage and turn it into compost. The plant is to cost \$1.2m. and the remainder of the investment will be provided by a Government Development loan, and by the local concessionaires.

During Mr. Brager's fortnight's stay in Israel he met with Mayor Haim Levanon of Tel Aviv and with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Saphir, who promised to aid the new venture.

Bank Leumi To Open Agency in N.Y. TEL AVIV. Bank Leumi Le-Israel has received a licence to open an agency in New York State, it was announced here on Thursday. Previously the Bank was only represented there. The agency will be opened at the end of October in the presence of Dr. Y. Foerder, Chairman of the bank's Board of Directors, who is at present abroad.

PROTEST. — The Pakistani Government has lodged two protests with Afghanistan in the past month against "persistent abusive propaganda" by Kabul Radio against Pakistan. It was reported in Karachi.

Gideon Nissel

Jerusalem

5 King George Avenue

MARRIED

September 1, 1958

Contract Signed with U.S. Firm For Ashdod Port Blueprints

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

ASHDOD. — The plan to build a deep water port here took on sinews and flesh on Thursday with the signing of a contract with an American firm to draw up the working blueprints.

A master plan for the port was completed a year ago, but further expenditure has been held up pending a re-examination of all the factors involved. With the signing of the contract with Frederic Harris and Company, of New York, Israel's southern port is definitely launched.

The entire blueprint will take some 25 months to complete, but the plans for the breakwater will be ready next spring. By next summer it is hoped to issue an international tender for the job, and work should get underway a few months later. By the 1963/4 season, it is hoped to ship more than a million cases of citrus through Ashdod, and by 1964/5, about eight million.

The contract was signed by Mr. Pinhas Ginsburg, Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, on behalf of the Government, and by the local representative of the American company, Mr. Moshe Carmel, the Minister of Transport, was present.

The first stage of the port — called the "citrus stage" — is designed primarily to cope with the increase in exports which present port cannot handle. Total cost IL45m. and \$10m., the first stage will also enable the port to handle close to a million tons of other cargo. By 1970, this capacity will be stepped to almost two million tons.

The Ministry of Transport hopes to finance the construction partly through 15-to-17-year credits from the contractors and partly through loans from international financing use.

Harris and Company have undertaken to draw up the blueprint in Israel, employing Israeli engineers and draftsmen. Of the \$14m. which the blueprint will cost only about a third will have to be paid in dollars.

At the height of the construction work, more than 1,000 labourers will be employed in the port. Upon completion of the first stage, it will provide more than 300 permanent jobs, and about double that number during the export season. (Item)

Mapai T.A. Region Chooses Candidates for Knesset List

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Council of this area chose its candidates for the party Knesset list on Thursday by a majority vote and approved the list drawn up by the appointments committee.

The candidates in order of votes received are: Mr. Y. Kesse M.K.; Mr. A. Becker; Mrs. D. Netzer, M.K.; Mr. M. Cohen; Mr. A. Ankori and Mr. M. Bareli. The Tel Aviv region has four "safe" seats at its disposal and therefore the election of the last two men is not assured.

There are two "new" names elected: Mr. Becker, who is at present head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, and Mr. M. Cohen, who is a Tel Aviv City Councillor. The latter is assured a safe place among the seats earmarked for representatives of the Oriental Communities.

Mr. H. Berger, M.K., who was to have been proposed by this region, will probably appear on the central list. This is in keeping with the Mapai election regulations whereby only half of the Knesset candidates are elected by nine regional constituencies.

Sub-Committee's Report The 20-man Mapai Appointments Committee on Thursday heard a report from the sub-committee consisting of Labour Minister Mordechai Namir, Aluf Moshe Dayan, and Mr. Shragai Netzer on its progress in drawing up the list. The Appointments Committee, which consists of the Knesset candidates, is elected by nine regional constituencies.

Sapir Promises Help For Filming of Kilometre 95'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Balding 31-year-old Israel Jubani was remanded yesterday for 15 days by Magistrate H. Nahmani on suspicion of the pre-meditated murder of his friend, Yosef Madar, 29, on Wednesday night.

Jubani, unshaven and subdued, was led into the court at noon, wearing the same white shirt and brown trousers he had worn on the night of the killing.

He had only one request: "Your honour — I have lost my appetite. Would it be possible for me to get some injections to restore it, please?" Magistrate Nahmani agreed.

The General Zionists will see their four Meirs, Bernstein, Ron, Seiden and Saphir, again stopping on the party list. They will be followed by Dr. Rimah, Mr. Ichilov; Mr. Mordechai (Sephardim); Mr. Abramov; Mr. Zimmerman of Haifa; Mrs. Levin (Mayor of Rishon), Mr. Babe; Mr. J. Cohen (Rumanians); Mr. Goldstein (Contractors); and Mr. Perlstein (Merchants). None of the younger members has received a "safe" place.

Internal Struggle

The National Religious party is undergoing a stiff internal struggle with Mr. Moshé Shapira emerging as the victor. He has succeeded in ousting Dr. Nurock and Mr. Grinberg, not Dr. Burg and Deputy Knesset Speakers. The representatives of the Sephardi communities accorded safe places are Messrs. Shtritl, Yechezkel, M. Sardas, Hassin and Cohen.

The work of all parties' appointments committees is now speeding up as Tuesday night, the deadline for submitting candidates to the Fourth Knesset elections, approaches.

Although the definite order of the various Mapai lists will not be known until Sunday night, the candidates of the constituencies are: HAIFA — Mr. Almogi, M.K.; Mr. Bar-Rav-Hai, M.K.; Mr. Genia Tversky, M.K.; and Mr. Karman, M.K. JERUSALEM: Mr. Eshkol, SHOMRON: Mr. Sapir DAN: Mrs. Meir and Mr. Argov, M.K. RAMAT GAN: Mr. Mandel and Mr. Peretz, NIGDEH: Mr. Ben-Israel, SOUTH: Mr. Y. Shemtakyan, M.K. MOSHAVIM: Mr. Sardas: Mr. Dagani, M.K.; Mr. Assaf, M.K. Mr. M. Bin-Nun, a lawyer from Iraq, and Mr. Y. Almozino, from Bulgaria.

Wandering Arabs Return to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two men from Nazareth who have been shuttled back and forth between the neighbouring Arab states for two years after leaving Israel were finally returned on Thursday through the Mandelbaum Gate. The two, Sharif Ali Abdulla, 20, and Mahmud Ahmed Abu-Sidon, 22, were held by police for questioning.

The Mapai decision to raise Dr. Rubin to third place has seemingly influenced Abdu Ha'ava to follow suit and place Dr. Nir second after Mr. Galili. Mr. Allon will be fifth and is followed by Mr. Ben-Aharon. Mr. Y. Tabenkin, M.K. will close the list, in which the first 10 places will include two Sephardim, Mr. M. Bin-Nun, a lawyer from Iraq, and Mr. Y. Almozino, from Bulgaria. (Item)

The First World Congress for Jewish Folklore Research

announces that Congress proceedings will terminate on Saturday, September 5, at 8.30 at the Z.O.A. House. The final plenary session will consist of the following items:

1. Opening by Dr. Shaul Levin
2. Resolutions
3. Joseph Ben Israel — A Birkha Wedding Ceremony
4. Wedding in a Polish Village — Pantomime, by members of Kibbutz Einat.
5. Matzvah Shelem: "A Kibbutz Marriage."
6. Closing words by Mr. M. Maal

8 Found Guilty In Beersheba Riots

Seven defendants who admitted having set fire to a pick-up truck which was parked outside the Histadrut building in Beersheba on the night of the riots there in July were yesterday given suspended sentences of nine months by Chief Magistrate M. Cohen in Jerusalem.

The seven are: Yaakov Wazne, Nay Nakash, Marie Perez, Shimon May, Mordechai Debin, Victor Perez and Shlomo Saban.

An eighth defendant, Yosef Bards, who knew of their intention but did not inform the police, received a similar sentence. After dropping out of the group, he happened to run into a policeman, but did nothing more than discuss the evening's disturbances with him.

The prosecutor, Miss S. Ginsburg, told the police that shortly after the demonstrations broke out in the streets of Beersheba, the eight defendants met and decided "on their own" to set fire to the Histadrut building or to anything else they might come across.

The oldest of the group, Nay Nakash, hurried home on his bicycle and returned with a bottle of kerosene. They decided to set fire to the vehicle in front of the Histadrut building. The car happened to belong to the Phosphates Company, but they did not know this nor did they tell the others, according to the prosecutor.

The fire was at once discovered by a watchman, who immediately put it out. As a result, the damage did not amount to more than IL15.

The prosecution had asked that six of the defendants with criminal records be given jail terms. But the Magistrate took into account their expression of regret, the fact that most of them previous crimes were committed a long time ago and their avowals that they had since turned over a new leaf.

The families were those of Mr. Avshalom Ben-Meir, 58, who came from Iran 35 years ago and has been a building worker ever since; and of Mr. Avraham Maikhol, 30, a driver for the Electric Corporation.

The fire was put out and the heaviest of the crowd, who had been shouting "Begin to power," the others took it up and drove out the hecklers.

Aluf Dayan, who noted that "all the hecklers are not hooligans," went on to define the crucial problem facing the country as mobilizing those in comfortable circumstances to help that segment of the population which lacked a vocation, steady work and adequate living quarters. The problem was especially acute among the younger generation, those being demobilized from the army.

Aluf Dayan said that to give in to the demands of the University students for a reduction of their tuition fees, which would put an additional burden on the taxpayer, would be "corruption."

Commenting on Mr. Begin's statement that "when Herut came to power, children won't cry," Aluf Dayan said that "all children cry, even Mr. Begin's."

The new pans, which cover an area of 7,000 dunams and cost 10 million dunams of sea water, will add 40,000 tonnes of potash to the plant's annual production capacity.

The pans were completed in record time following the decision to build them taken last December.

Ambassador Reid Pays First Visit to Negev

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, arrived here on Thursday on his first visit to the Negev. He was accompanied by Messrs. J. F. Shaw, H. Backus and H. Howland, of the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Reid first visited the Arid Zone Research Institute and was received by its Director, Mr. Arye El-Tsur, by the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Teddy Kollek, and by members of the Institute's scientific staff.

In the evening, the Ambassador received the members of the Executive Committee of the local branch of the American Friends of the Israel Defense Forces, whose remains had been brought here from their original burial place in Vienna.

Following the ceremony, Dr. Luengmayer drove to Mount Herzl where he laid a wreath on the grave of the founder of the Zionist movement, whose remains had been brought here from their original burial place in Vienna.

He added, "Actually it is doubtful if anyone would raise the question since very few people here know anything about it."

Dead Sea Mirage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Visitors to Sdei Zion on Thursday who had heard a report on Kol Yisrael's morning newscast that the Dead Sea had turned white were surprised to note that the sea's blue colour was only a few shades lighter than usual.

Today (and not as was erroneously reported in yesterday's Jerusalem Post) Mr. Reid, accompanied by Prof. Yigael Yadin, is scheduled to inaugurate the restored site of Shivta (Subita), the ancient Nabatean town in the Western Negev which has been cleared with the help of an allocation from Informational Media Guarantees counter-part funds.

The film will cost about \$300,000, apart from synchronization expenses abroad.

Most of the actors will be



Aluf Dayan answering questions put to him at a Mapai-sponsored women's rally at Beit Hahalutzot in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. Photo: Kaminer

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dayan Tours North Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ALUF MOSHE DAYAN's second electioneering visit to Jerusalem's older sections on Thursday evening again brought out hundreds who enthusiastically clapped and cheered the "Hero

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Friday, September 4, 1959
1 Shek. 379 — 30 Shek. 1379

REPORTS from Casablanca, where the Arab League Council has been meeting at Foreign Ministers' HAPLESS IN level since CASABLANCA Tuesday, indicate

that the pessimists were wide of the mark when they predicted heavy going at this session. As it turns out, the Arab leaders have not been able to get going at all.

For one thing, Iraq and Tunisia have stood by their refusal to attend the conference. For another, a profound rift has appeared among the remaining Arab League members on what were to have been the two main topics of discussion, "Palestine" and Algeria. Formerly these were "safe" themes, to which the Arabs unfailingly resorted when they needed to put up a false facade of unity over the inner dissensions.

As far as "Palestine" is concerned, Cairo upset the applecart when it started to advocate, a couple of weeks ago, the establishment of a "Palestine government on Palestine territory." To this plan Jordan, of course, objected; if implemented, it would be the beginning of the end of Hussein's kingdom. It may be strictly a coincidence, but the two Arab States which expressed "reservations" about a full-dress debate on the "Palestine" question in present circumstances are like Jordan—also kingdoms, namely, Morocco and Libya.

To cover up their general embarrassment, the Arabs will probably confine their study of "Palestine" affairs to a rhetorical endorsement of the findings of the Arab "experts" who got together in Sofar (Lebanon) last month. These "experts," it will be recalled, rejected out of hand — and at the same time failed to offer a constructive alternative to Mr. Hammarskjöld's recommendations for the re-settlement of the Arab refugees.

The Casablanca conference is finding the other main items on the agenda, Algeria, no less awkward to deal with. Now that Morocco and Tunisia are members (the latter, albeit, an absentee one) of the Arab League, this body can no longer rush to the same, irresponsible extremes as in the past. The Governments of Morocco and President Bourguiba of Tunisia are anxious to refrain from any action which may render more difficult the mission of President Charles de Gaulle, whose genuine desire to achieve a liberal Algerian settlement is appreciated by the more moderate Arab nationalists throughout the Maghreb.

The high hopes which Cairo had at one time pinned on this conference have thus been utterly frustrated. So much so, that Egypt, which took the initiative in calling the session, has not even bothered to send its Foreign Minister to Casablanca. What was to have been a splendid demonstration of Arab unity has become an unprecedented display of discord — unprecedented even in the Arab League's 14-year-old history of perpetual disharmony.

That this state of affairs is attributable to Nasser's conduct over the past few years is patent to all, and not least to progressive-minded Arabs who would like to see some improvement in the life of the Arab masses and who are getting tired of verbal firework which are, in any case, only damp squibs. No wonder that a growing section of Arab opinion is casting serious doubts on the viability of the Arab League in its present complexion.

ONE QUEER WORLD

By Arthur Koestler

The 20th anniversary of World War II fell this week. After the Age of the Apocalypse, suggests Arthur Koestler, historians may label this the Age of the Paradox, with cultural uniformity stamping political divisions and leading to a world that, somewhat drowsily, acquiesces in its own survival.

In a fisherman's restaurant, I in the Lavandou, on France's Mediterranean coast on that September day 20 years ago, the waitress announced in a flat voice, while arranging the dishes on the table: "They say on the wires that the Germans have invaded Poland." Next to us, a massive French-woman in widow's weeds nodded with satisfaction: "We're entering the Age of the Apocalypse."

Now that the days of the Apocalypse have receded into the past, one wonders what the age that followed it will be called by the historians. Several labels have been suggested: the Age of the Common Man, the Age of Anxiety, the Age of the Juke Box, the Age of Space. Each expresses a partial truth, but the parts do not add up to a whole; and this embodies one to suggest yet another label: the Age of the Pointed Paradox.

The outstanding paradox is perhaps that *politically* this planet has never before been so sharply divided into two, and *culturally* has never before presented such a uniform appearance. Travelling at the speed of sound and communicating at the speed of light, we have entered into a state of cultural osmosis, where influences percolate across the porous frontiers, traditions wane, individualities vanish, and a homogeneous civilization, with a standardized style of life, is beginning to emerge all over the world.

Stereotyped Culture

To take examples as they come to the mind, we now have a kind of Esperanto architecture which makes the modern parts of Tokyo almost indistinguishable from those of Stuttgart or Cape Town. The same ferro-concrete and glass blocks are going up in Zurich and in New Delhi, accompanied by the same chorus of complaints about the insoluble traffic problem, by the same ribboning-out of metropolis to suburbia.

Fashion, tastes, styles and fads are in former times also exportable, but they travel at a leisurely rhythm; now they are flashed on electro-magnetic waves round the globe. The most popular night spot in the greatest city of ancient Kyoto is called "Bar Brights Bar."

The motor-bus which carries the traveller at five a.m. from Bangkok Airport to the centre of the capital of Thailand has a loud-speaker through which American crooners purr at him, and make him wonder whether his journey was really necessary. The Arabian desert ploughs of Cadiallas, and the exhibition of Eskimo handicrafts at an airport of Anchorage Alaska, mark the same hallmark of the Late Woolworth Period as the idols of Krishna made of plastic which are worshipped in Indian homes.

Whether one likes it or not, the movement toward a uniform and stereotyped global culture-pattern has become irresistible.

Prefabricated Emotions

It is irresistible because the media of mass-communication produced an historical novelty: a culture controlled by back-feed. In former times the creative individual addressed himself primarily to an educated élite and could never be quite sure of his "audience rating" — which he felt, depended partly on his taste. Today a vast transmitting and receiving apparatus is interposed between him and his audience.

This applies equally to the poet and the poet, to furniture designer, composer and question-answering savant. The amateur, who writes, multiplies, and distributes his output works both ways. He feeds back reliable information to its operators through box-office and press-clippings, to record-sellers and balance sheets, regarding the type of music, wallpaper, historical romance and homely braintrust philosophy the public wants. And what the public, with relatively minor local variations, wants the same all over the globe.

This led to the next step in the stereotyping process: back-feed control made it possible to provide prefabricated answers to most physical and emotional needs. News papers printed in Sanknit type carry the same comic strips as the Salt Lake City "Courier"; the swaying mountaineers of Vorarlberg dance with their *dirluds* to the same tunes from the juke box as the Komsomols in Sverdlovsk.

Already, the phenomenon is taken so much for granted that hardly anyone questions that, in this high one-time in the sun, the emotions are prefabricated. The pin-up girl with her carefully computed bust-to-hip ratio and expressive eyes, the prefabricated dream of millions of the most varied racial and individual tastes, brought to a common denominator. To whatever station on the globe one tuned in, the sight of the same, again with minor local variations, accented mush will pour out, intended to satisfy certain basic emotional needs: the本能 of the people, the cry of the grocer, the houndring and/or appreciation of jazz and rock 'n' roll.

It is true that paper-backs and Sunday Proms gained a larger audience for good music and good literature; but this progress is small compared to the vast regress caused by commercial television and the other mass media.

To the discerning minority all this is distressing. But this minority is constantly shrinking in proportion, owing to a twofold revolution: the entrance on the post-war

planet like a Martian canal, patrolled by minefields, patrolled by soldiers with old-fashioned bayonets. The canal is interrupted only in the territories of races new on the political stage: here the minefields are dotted between the parties and classes.

Yet if a Martian of superior intelligence, alighting from his saucer, were to try to define the essence of the conflict, he would not find it an easy task.

He would be told, for instance, that the conflict is between "Right" and "Left." He would then discover that the term "political Left" originated in the French National Assembly after the Revolution of 1789, and became lost any concrete meaning and simultaneously increased its sentimental appeal; until at the beginning of the last war, about half a dozen reactionary parties, seated in right-wing seats of the Chamber of Deputies, were all carrying the word "Left" in their names; while the term "extreme Left" was applied to the worshippers of tyranny and terror.

The Martian would be equally puzzled by the meaning of word Socialism, which appears in such contexts as "National Socialism," "Social Capitalism," and "Christian Socialism." He would conclude that the Age of Paradox was submerged in a semantic chaos.

It is conform, after all, to the ideal which Tolstoy preached: that art must speak a language which all can understand. He relied on the "in-born taste of the People" and refused to realize that natural taste, like natural intelligence, requires a laborious education.

Every movement of democratic and social reform, from the Graecchi onward, denied that it aimed at a "levelling down" and affirmed that it would achieve a "lifting up" of living-standards; but inevitably the former occurred if only during the period of transition. The same law seems to operate in the cultural field, notwithstanding Tolstoy's illusion. The liquidation of the slum districts and slum continents entails a period of cultural slimming. The first product of the African awakening was a naked figure adorned with top hat and umbrella. The Age of the Common Man produced Liberace.

In the political field, the osmotic process towards uniformity and homogeneity is reflected in the various federative movements all over the world: Arabia, South-East Asia, the Continent of Europe. On the latter the feeling of unity among the younger generation, with its love on their scooters without passports across the vanishing frontiers from Holland to Sicily, is far in advance of the debates in the Strasbourg Assembly. In this "silent generation" of sober young people, who are as astonishingly similar in type and aspirations. Pan-Europe has become a psychological reality, regardless of how long it may take until it is formally endorsed.

As against this global trend toward political unity and cultural uniformity, we find a line running round the

Reader's Letters

Secondary Teachers' Importance

Editor, The Jerusalem Post:

Sir — For an adequate reply to your leader ("Repeat Performance," your issue of August 28), neither your available space nor my time are sufficient. I am therefore restricting myself to two questions:

1) You justify the demands of the Histadrut Teachers' Union that the secondary school teachers be part of their union and that the salary of primary school teachers should be linked to that of the secondary school teachers at a 75 per cent ratio (which works out, in fact, at much more).

How can the secondary school teachers, in their demands dare make comparisons with the medical profession? Preparation for the latter is long and extremely difficult, with irregular and strenuous working hours and involving great responsibility, whereas the teacher has a more comfortable and regular working schedule with about three months a year vacation, and hours and days off on every possible occasion.

2) The real disaster of secondary school education in Israel, which endangers both our economic and military future, is the severe lack of university-trained teachers, which has led to a situation in which not one of them is left at many secondary schools. Even in my purely theoretical subject mathematics (let alone humanities and natural sciences), witness year after year the fact that the majority of my M.Sc. turn to jobs which are better paid and held in higher public esteem than secondary school teaching.

This led to the next step in the stereotyping process: back-feed control made it possible to provide prefabricated answers to most physical and emotional needs. News papers printed in Sanknit type carry the same comic strips as the Salt Lake City "Courier"; the swaying mountaineers of Vorarlberg dance with their *dirluds* to the same tunes from the juke box as the Komsomols in Sverdlovsk.

Why not also include the University teachers in that union and set the primary teachers' salary at a fixed ratio to the university professors' pay? In point of fact, the training of secondary school teachers and their dependence on scientific research is more similar to that of university teachers than to that of primary teachers.

This applies equally to the poet and the poet, to furniture designer, composer and question-answering savant. The amateur, who writes, multiplies, and distributes his output works both ways. He feeds back reliable information to its operators through box-office and press-clippings, to record-sellers and balance sheets, regarding the type of music, wallpaper, historical romance and homely braintrust philosophy the public wants. And what the public, with relatively minor local variations, wants the same all over the globe.

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To the discerning minority all this is distressing. But this minority is constantly shrinking in proportion, owing to a twofold revolution: the entrance on the post-war

allegedly precarious financial situation of the schools would entail inconvenience to the teachers in the payment of their salaries.

Another factor, however, appears to be even more important: an intellectual group *per excellence*, which should educate our youth to a sense of responsibility as well as to the fulfillment of their duties as matter of fact, resort to strike action affects the pupils directly, for the purpose of enforcing claims which are doubtful to say the least.

I do not doubt that there are not a few teachers who are well aware of their responsibility. We appeal to these to do their utmost to make reason prevail for the benefit of our youth.

Yours etc.,
P.H. LABOSCHIN

Hanita, August 30.

PEN FRIENDS

BARRY H. ROSENBERG, 8765 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19125. Write to me in English, in pen pals of Bar Mitzva age.

MARC LIEBERMAN, 12, of 4063 Hillside Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A. is a eighth-grade pupil, looking for a pen pal in Israel. He is a first-class boy with average intelligence and hobbies. His hobbies are electronics and short-wave listening.

ELLEN LURIE, 16, of 9 La Rocque Drive, Hemewood, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, would very much like to correspond with a boy in Israel aged 19 or 20.

K. BENJAMIM, of 27 Montague Street, Kensington, Johannesburg, South Africa, would like to exchange stamps with an American boy.

A. JOSKOV, of 24 Boddy Quarter, Siddiqi Road, Bangalore 2, India, an Indian Christian and an admirer of Israel, wants to have friends here who can help him collect stamps and coins, especially Indian, Pakistani, Ceylon, Phillipine etc., stamps in return.

Yours etc.,
DOCTOR

(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, August 27.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post:

Sir — Will the beginning of the new schoolyear always be linked with a threatened teachers' strike?

One recalls with horror the teachers' strike at the beginning of the last schoolyear, which

(1) Left substantial percentage of the pupils idle, and often in the street, for an additional month after the long vacation;

(2) Compressed the year's curriculum into nine months instead of 10, which had particularly adverse effect on the pupils of the graduating class;

(3) Imposed upon the parents, apart from the burden of the increased tuition fees, the payment of fees for one month during which the children got no instruction.

Perhaps the parents could strike and not pay the tuition fees which, in view of

the strike, were not due.

Yours etc.,
AREHAIM H. FRAENKEL

Professor of Mathematics,
Hebrew University
Jerusalem, August 30.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post:

Sir — With horror and disgust I read the news of

the impending second round of the secondary teachers' strike. I don't think any of

the above is attributable to the strike.

Support Rabbi Kook's Universal Yeshiva in Jerusalem.

RABBI ABRAHAM YITZHAK HAKOHEN KOOK

former Chief Rabbi of Israel

A special campaign in commemoration of his great work will be initiated.

Saturday, September 5, has been set aside as a special Memorial Day.

Support Rabbi Kook's Universal Yeshiva in Jerusalem.

either Catholic or Protestant, either Monarchist or Republican, either Capitalist or Socialist.

When we turn from international to domestic policies we are faced with even greater confusion. Regarding freedom of speech and assembly, the right to oppose Government, the situation in the "Socialist" and "Capitalist" halves of the world is almost exactly the reverse of that implied by their parties and classes.

Yet if a Martian of superior intelligence, alighting from his saucer, were to try to define the essence of the conflict, he would not find it an easy task.

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

THE JERUSALEM POST

WEEK-END EDITION

Jet Age

AIR France has become the first airline to offer a jet service to Israel. The company's Caravelle planes have reduced the Lydda-Rome trip to four hours of flying time and the Lydda-Paris trip to six. With BOAC scheduled to resume her transatlantic flights to Lydda (using jet-prop Britannias), British European Airways announced that it would also inaugurate a pure jet service to Lydda by the end of the year, using Comet IV aircraft. Two other airlines, TWA and Alitalia, have announced that they will initiate jet service next year, with DC-8 or Boeing 707 aircraft.

Concurrently, work on modern jet runways started at Lydda airport. The first stage will cost about £1.2m., with £1.1m. more needed for new approaches. However, the whole apron will have to be rebuilt and ultimately a new terminal will be needed. All this, with the required modern electronic landing control and communications equipment £20m.

The subjects which the Saudi monarch discussed with Nasser during the four-day visit ranged widely, from relations between the Arab countries and the referendum in Algeria, and the reform program. No attempt was made to link it with the Arab Foreign Ministers' meeting in Casablanca, pointing out that these two events constituted a turning point in inter-Arab relations.

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Arab relations.

No Need for Soviet Arms

There is reason to believe that Nasser, having learnt his lesson first with the Syrians and then with the Iraqi Communists, is not trying to free himself from the shackles of Soviet economic domination. Last week a Swiss newspaper published an interesting statement made to its correspondent by Dhu'l-Fikar Sabri, Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.A.R., in which he said that his country was "no longer in need of Soviet military in-

The Middle East Scene

NASSER MENDS HIS FENCES

KING Saud's arrival on an official visit greatly excited Cairo on Monday. The Government-controlled press and radio described the visit as a "great event" and tried to link it with the Arab Foreign Ministers' meeting in Casablanca, pointing out that these two events constituted a turning point in inter-Arab relations.

Egyptian cotton, which was mortgaged against these arms, on world markets at less than its normal price, Moscow has nationalized Egypt's main source of foreign trade.

Clearly, despite Sabri's rather categorical statement, many years will pass before Cairo can really dispense with military supplies and assistance from the Soviet Union, especially as far as heavy tanks, jets and submarines are concerned. But two factors make Cairo wary of accepting further aid from the Soviets.

The Communists' changed attitude to the U.A.R. following recent developments in Iraq, and especially after the shawwal revolution, suggest that a far-reaching shift in policy is being effected: leaders of the Arab Socialist Party, who were the real spearheads of their country's union with Egypt, have discredited themselves to the point of having reportedly disbanded the party in the U.A.R. after its crushing defeat in the first Nat. Union elections, scoring less than three per cent.

Mahmoud Riyadhi, Nasser's chief adviser on Syrian affairs and Cairo's envoy to Damascus, has had several meetings with like Nader el-Kurd, Rushdi el-Kikis and Ali Budin of the Shabab (People's) Party and Saad el-Assali, leader of the Nationalist Party and independent Syria's last Prime Minister. It is also reported that even the leaders of the Moslem Brotherhood were contacted, as well as a number of industrialists and business men, all of whom are said to have demanded the dismissal of the Bath leaders, especially Akram el-Hourani.

Of course, resentment against Hourani and his colleagues in Syria is not a new phenomenon: it has been increasing ever since the merger was proclaimed in February of last year. Nasser's sudden discovery of the Bath's unpopularity came only because he wanted to get rid of these dangerous allies at a time when he was trying to negotiate relations with the regimes of Arab "reactionaries" like Hussein, Saud and Bourguiba. It is known that the Bath, which has been actively working to overthrow these regimes, opposes Nasser's efforts to reach a compromise with them.

Now the field seems quite free for Nasser, thanks to the maneuvering of his Syrian proconsul, Abdul Hamid el-Sarras, and also to the Bath's basic unpopularity. The Syrian party has been crushed. The First Syrian Army is also being purged continually and many Bath followers have been dismissed from service. The stage is now set for the return to the political scene of those Syrian politicians who can make common cause with Nasser in his new conciliatory attitude.

It may be asked whether these efforts at rehabilitation are actually producing results. They are: the following are a few of the more important of the results so far achieved:

1. Return to neutralizing Hussein and the pro-Syrian forces by reaching a modus vivendi with Tunis. Nasser can claim a significant gain from this week's visit by Saudi.

2. Economic aid from the United States continues on a fairly large scale; a substantial loan has been secured from the World Bank.

3. Increasing changes in administration are to be introduced in the course of this month. They are designed to maintain attendance at U.N. meetings in Israel, where the economic and social pressure on a person to leave Hebrew was great. In England too many distractions militated against this previous preparation. To this, the chairman of the Hidudat Olei Brittanija remarked that if an immigrant asks for all sorts of help from the Jewish Agency he must also be prepared to

submit to some measure of coercion in orientation, language study and in other ways.

One of the sorest points touched upon by speakers all obviously relating personal experience, was the difficulty of obtaining housing, the absence of mortgage funds and the red-tape, delay and vexation involved in getting a loan. What poor immigrant can find two, three or five securities for a loan? And how many loans have you lost when you gave them easily and without security?" The Director of the Israel Office was asked, "Is it not better to relax the rules so as to allow a few hundred immigrants, rather than have a whole family fail because the last few hundred of a given credit needed to buy a house set up a business or otherwise complete an investment in absorption are not forthcoming?" Officials of the Federation Office in Israel cited specific cases where such bureaucracy had resulted in the failure and emigration of families.

This experience led to an intelligent suggestion that officials to be appointed to Britain by the Agency should have originally hailed from that country, and had had actual knowledge of the settling down process in Israel. This was answered by a charming Jewish Agency clerk who interlaced his very Oxford English contribution to the discussion with Hebrew words and who made two good points. She said that one had to be a miracle-man to orientate people for Israel from an office in London's Tottenham Court Road. She also vigorously took up the charge that would-be immigrants were told the wrong things in London by reading their papers. After forgot what they had been told. The upshot of the discussion on this particular point, she felt, seemed to be that no one should be allowed to go to Israel unless all the difficulties were so thoroughly explained to him that he would not want to immigrate anyhow, which was absurd.

One important point which emerged was that there is much to be done to assist schemes to assist the immigration process. A scientific survey should be made of Western immigration in particular, to supplement the general studies already made in Israel of immigration in general.

This is the last of two articles. The first appeared on Wednesday.

Hebrew Courses

It was suggested that rapid Hebrew courses ought to begin back in Britain. To this the reply was given that it was difficult enough to maintain attendance at U.N. meetings in Israel, where the economic and social pressure on a person to learn Hebrew was great. In England too many distractions militated against this previous preparation.

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Practical suggestions were to set up a service-a council of Western immigration which would give representation to immigrants already here as well as to official bodies dealing with immigration. There must be very much closer co-operation between Jewish Agency offices abroad, local Zionist Federations and representatives of those who have been subject to the immigration process. A scientific survey should be made of Western immigration in particular, to supplement the general studies already made in Israel of immigration in general.

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Practical suggestions were to set up a service-a council of Western immigration which would give representation to immigrants already here as well as to official bodies dealing with immigration. There must be very much closer co-operation between Jewish Agency offices abroad, local Zionist Federations and representatives of those who have been subject to the immigration process. A scientific survey should be made of Western immigration in particular, to supplement the general studies already made in Israel of immigration in general.

This is the last of two articles. The first appeared on Wednesday.

Wise Investment

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'Plastic' Cars for Export

Haifa Firm Plans to Double Output

By YAACOV ABDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

CAN Israel export motor-cars at a profit? The sceptics shrug off the idea. "Competing with traditional countries such as Britain, West Germany, France or Italy, with their output stimulated by a vast Common Market, is out of the question."

A rotund, energetic Haifa businessman, Yitzhak Shubinsky, is convinced the sceptics are wrong. "As wrong as they were about tyre exporting. Didn't they predict gloom for one tyre factory? And doom for two? And what happened — both are flourishing and the Ministers are happy."

Mr. Shubinsky is director of the newly founded Autocars Company Limited which has set up a car manufacturing plant — he rejects the word "assembly" — in Haifa and is starting off on a modest and cautious scale. At present it turns out commercial vans, powered by a 12 h.p. British engine, with a body hand-shaped from polyester plastic, reinforced by glass fibres, a combination which British and other experts credit with increasing strength six times at one-third its weight. The two-thirds gained give it an advantage over metal bodies by increasing the payload, or alternatively reducing petrol consumption...

On Show in New York

A model of this commercial van, trade-named "Sabra" and priced at \$1,300 c.i.f. New York, was on display at the New York World Fair in May. It caused no little astonishment among the men of the trade and the public. For U.S. Jews it was quite a thrill to see Israel entering a bid to export to the highly competitive American car market.

Autocars will soon come out with a station wagon

seating four and carrying a pay-load of up to 300 kg. It has already passed its road test.

"Autocars operates under one big handicap," says Mr. Shubinsky. "Motors, glass fibre and other fibreglass reinforced plastics calls for no heavy mechanical equipment. This keeps capital investment low compared with the plants using heavy presses."

"On the other hand we use a lot of manual labour but the Labour Exchange has no trained men. We must train them ourselves. It takes them at least six months to reach a fair standard of production quality and quantity. This temporary apprenticeship drives our labour cost up and slows output."

Level of Productivity

"At present we don't break even with the export premium on added value per cent in our case. The projected shipyard will be in a similar position. There is a case for a Labour Ministry scheme of training workers up to a level of productivity at which our car can compete on the international market. It boils down to a competition between the Israeli worker and those of the chief car-making countries. No exporter who starts from scratch can hope to overcome that lag unaided."

"Up to now Autocars has been making up to 30 cars a month. It will soon double its output, employing 60 men in two shifts. When production began in workshop style last year, it took 388 hours to turn out a car. Now

Autocars will soon come out with a station wagon

over 11,000, didn't leave enough of a 'cut' for the dealer to make it worth the risk, though he would of course act as go-between man for anything. The Dauphine, the Quatre Chevaux and the taxes have ticked us..." he sighed.

"Customers are wiser now. They know that if they can afford to keep a car, they can afford to buy a new one. Even price reductions of up to 30 per cent and the fact that there are a good many legitimate bargains available don't tempt them long."

"As far as he demonstrated a week ago, he demonstrated a week Austin 1957 four-seater, eight horsepower. 'The Ideal Thing for a family!' At IL6,000 there were no takers."

Next to it stood a 55 Volkswagen, its mileage a paltry 10,000. Offered at IL7,500, it had been collecting dust for a couple of months.

Our dealer didn't bother to trade in pre-war models any more. These old Fords and baby Fords, selling at just

British Trucks and Accessories on Show



Used Car Market Slump

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THERE is no second-hand car market. It died a couple of months ago," the dealer said. He had a simple explanation to offer:

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Our dealer didn't bother to trade in pre-war models any more. These old Fords and baby Fords, selling at just

over IL1,000, didn't leave enough of a 'cut' for the dealer to make it worth the risk, though he would of course act as go-between man for anything. The Dauphine, the Quatre Chevaux and the taxes have ticked us..." he sighed.

"OTHER dealers in town concurred. While it takes some IL6,70 a month to maintain a factory-new, half-sized-job, a second-hand small car costs at least twice that much to keep up.

The extra IL60, converted into instalments is not far from the 'loan value' of the price difference between a good second-hand car and a brand-new one — unless, perhaps, the car does more than 1,000 kilometres a month.

Besides, some drivers prefer new cars because they look to the availability of spare parts for locally assembled vehicles and believe this makes repairs cheaper. U.S. models are reported to be worst-hit by the slump, due to their high petrol and insurance maintenance costs and significantly enough, parking troubles. Our dealer is offering a '56 Plymouth sedan with all the trimmings for IL11,000. He claims that he asked several thousand pounds more for it only a couple of months ago. Still, there are no takers.

THE lack of any price stability on the second-hand market is as compared to the U.S. or Europe where all models are quoted regularly in print, originates partly from the fact that the market-potential is very limited here. Consequently, the slightest factors can cause major upsets, with 'floodings' and 'rarities' often due to the availability — or lack of it — of half a dozen cars of any one model.

For IL1,470 — only, payable also by instalments — everybody can solve his traffic problems. With the addition of a side-car "Vespa" serves the whole family.

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Meyer Levin's Romantic Inferno

EVA by Meyer Levin. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$3.50.

WILL ever a great imaginative work be written, re-creating the life and the death-throes of those ghetto Jews who perished, tombless, in the Hitlerian homicidal frenzy? It may well be that this rare genius who could have done justice to the theme is among the six million whose bodies went up in smoke.

Dead men, of course, tell no tales. But even the survivors have on the whole had surprisingly little to say for themselves. Writing ability apart, many of them have had cause to remain reticent. The mother who saved herself by strangling her child, so that its whimper should not be heard by the Germans; the father who slunk away while his family were being picked up for extermination — such people can hardly be expected to pen their memoirs.

Apparently, the young Jewish who told Meyer Levin her story, which he worked up into this his latest novel, had no experiences of which she need be deeply ashamed. Nor, for that matter, did she look too closely at the monstrosities around her. Her over-siding, and legitimate — concern was to stay alive.

Balanced, as it were, on the edge of a precipice, she was prompted by her instinct of self-preservation to keep her eyes averted from the pit of horrors; otherwise, her spirit would have been paroxysm and she would surely have fainted.

Her gain is the author's and the reader's loss. The holocaust, which serves as the background to her personal drama, is but poorly indicated in Meyer Levin's pages.

Admittedly, this book — easy though it is to read — must have been very difficult to compose. I may be wrong, but it is my impression that Meyer Levin reasoned with himself thus: "Everybody knows all about the atrocities. It is no use nauseating and stunning the public. A few subtle descriptive words here and there will be more effective than brutal outspokenness." His under-statement, however, is lamentably overdone.

Unreal Nazis

On the other hand, he goes out of his way to show how ordinary and, yes, how kindly even Gestapo men could be while engaged in genocide, as if he wished to say: "Look, such is the perversity of man's nature." His Nazis are depicted as rather polished Nazis in a hideous machine; most of them is represented as being individually capable of such sickening up a baby and dashing its brains out against a wall for the sheer pleasure of the thing. That happened often enough in real life, but there is no suggestion of it here. A much more serious flaw, however, is the absence of the whys, wherefores and hows of the mad system that transformed seemingly decent folk into creatures more degrading than vermin.

Then again, Meyer Levin's heroine is a semi-assimilated Jewess and the Polish Jews he depicts are not very different — except in the character of their family life — from their non-Jewish neighbours. Once again I may be mistaken, but I have the feeling that the author was ad-

dressing himself in an aside to the Gentiles, saying: "You see, Jews are really pretty much like everybody else!" Well, in point of fact, that is not so. One way or another, and for all manner of reasons, Jews everywhere (including those who will not admit it to themselves) are indeed very different from other people, hence the pathological hatred they have drawn upon themselves from time immemorial.

What is most admirable in the Jews is their courage, nay, their compulsion to be themselves, and this is something that is well brought out in "Eva," which is not — as one might have expected from so gifted a writer as Meyer Levin — a worthwhile social study, but is an exciting narrative of wartime adventures — with a dash of psychological analysis.

Eva, who in the novel relates her own experiences in the first person, escapes from her native Polish town of Hrehenka, in 1941, disguised as a Ukrainian peasant girl, with false identity papers in her pocket and a crucifix round her neck. Passing herself off as the "Aryan" Katya, she volunteers for labour in the Third Reich.

Narrow Escapes

She gets to the Austrian town of Linz where she serves as a housemaid in the home of a middle-aged couple, the Eberhardts. Although Herr Eberhardt is a major in the S.S. reserves, he and his wife are nice enough, in fact too nice. For they offer to adopt the foreign servant as their own daughter, thereby conferring on her full German citizenship. Eva cannot refuse, yet she accepts, the police will check up on her antecedents and her imminent exposure will be exposed. To save herself, she smashes some precious vases and so gets herself dismissed from the Eberhardt household.

Next, she is employed as a clerk at a reception camp for foreign workers, and there strikes up a wonderful friendship with two young Russian women, besides falling deeply in love with a wild handsome Czech. She is a passionate nature, but feels she will be false to her kith and kin in Hrehenka, with whom she has left behind, if she gives herself to a man out of wedlock. To make her relations with him more honest, she confides to him the secret of her Jewishness, but even then she does not surrender herself, although she is to throw herself away later on an indifferent stranger, because, finding herself on the threshold of death, she snatches at the fruit of life for which she has yearned so deeply and which she has so stubbornly denied herself. Ironically, the Gestapo ordered Eva to spy on her best friend, Nira. She is rightly suspected of being Jewish even though this had never occurred to Eva herself. She courageously outwits the Nazi inquisitors. But after leading a fake existence as Katya for nearly two years, she becomes so oppressed with the sense of loss of her true personality that she blurs out her identity as Eva, and is duly sent to Auschwitz — not with a mass transport, but in a second-class railway carriage under escort of two reasonably polite Gestapo men. This privileged treatment she owes

to whom she is attracted, is Jesus who does not regard himself as one, but who is nevertheless assassinated as a "Vid." At this point, Eva decides that there is no place for her on earth other than Palestine, among her own people, not for any ideological reasons, but on the simplest human grounds: there, and there alone, can she be herself.

Happy Ending

On the hard road which passes through an internment camp in Cyprus, she meets and marries a young militant Zionist, Ari. Of her life in Palestine, Eva glibly relates, "Everybody helped me in the first few months," and at the end she recounts: "Now and then I meet a survivor of Hrehenka... Sometimes a number of us have a visit together on a Sabbath with our husbands' children. But I like it best when I just catch a glimpse of one of my friends going about her life, perhaps going into a shop somewhere. And I say to myself, why, she looks like an everyday housewife living an ordinary life. You'll never imagine what she's been through. And I find myself thinking, You, too, Eva! That's what you must look like, too! And I feel content."

This is not by any means Meyer Levin's best work, but Eva's fantastic experiences will certainly appeal to a large public and will, in all probability, be made up into an impressive film.

Rosenzweig's Jewish Philosophy

By JOSEPH GRUNFELD

FRANZ ROSENZWEIG, HAYIM HA-LEVI, THE 19TH CENTURY PHILOSOPHER (Franz Rosenzweig, His Life and Works) by Nahum Glaser. Dvir, Tel Aviv. 1959. 32 pp. ILR. 700.

Rosenzweig's "Stern der Erlösung" is perhaps the most important work in Jewish philosophy of the twentieth century. He wrote this book in 1917 while serving with the German army on the Balkan front and sent instalments of it back to the individual that he is not merely a part of the whole, but

stands apart from it and against it.

Rosenzweig denied that Hegel's dialectical conception of history applies to Judaism. This, however, meant that he had to reject all political significance of Jewish history, which made him one of the major philosophical opponents of Zionism. As early as 1917 he forced the Zionists to be doomed once they lost contact with Jewry in the Diaspora. Like Ahad Ha'am, but for different reasons, he rejected the merely political conception of Zionism. He recognized, however, its genuine attempts to create a new type of Zionism must remain one of the paths towards Jewish survival, a Jew is "at home" wherever he is by merely leading a Jewish life. Consequently, Jewish nationalism should never be placed on a level with Jewish religion. Judaism is not something one can do, but something one is, and the essence of Judaism is thus responsibility and free choice.

Unlike Hermann Cohen, Rosenzweig did not believe in the possibility of justifying Judaism by reason; his "new thinking" was internationally paradoxical: faith was more important for him than reason. On the other hand, the eternal law of God can we find justification for our existence and we rightly sacrifice therefore our temporal being in order to gain immortality. German philosophy at the end of the nineteenth century had proclaimed the impotence of reason and this fact became very clear on the battlefields of the First World War. There the naive faith in reason was lost forever. Meinecke, who was Rosenzweig's teacher at the university, considered his book to be a "spiritual refuge" from German defeat, but it was no less the defeat of Jewish emancipation in Germany. For Mendelssohn, Jewish religion was a testimony of the glorious past. Rosenzweig, however, had to reject Jewish history because there was no future to it. The German-Jewish symbiosis had come to an end.

We have yet no Hebrew translation of Rosenzweig's book or of his other writings. Glazer's selection serves as an admirable stopgap.

Bialik Memorial

The Jewish community in Poland recently held memorial meetings to mark the 25th anniversary of the death of Bialik, the poet who was always considered a representative of Jewish Communists in the Polish Yiddish paper "Folksstimme." It is now called "the heart and conscience of the Jewish people." No one, however, is made to Bialik's Zionism. A particularly moving article in this newspaper is written by a Russian Jew, Serebrany, about Bialik's visit to Moscow after the Revolution and his first

TUESDAY

Round the Bookshops

most vividly portrayed by his facile pen.

MAURICE Politi, the 28-year-old author of the play on kibbutz life "Mayana," presented by Habimah in 1956, recently wrote a novel set in ancient Greece (his birthplace) during the Second World War and which had encouraging reviews in the French press. "Parvred Atuna" (Grey Arrow, 875 pp.) he just points out that the book "romanticizes" — and so many meanings "and the ones are so ill distinguished from each other that one is sometimes tempted to feel that it is hardly worth using it at all." In the end he decides to use the term in its least ambiguous sense — as a mere chronological label, describing the last half century. Writing from the point of view of contemporary critical opinion, Mr. Hough opens with a chapter on Gray by way of introduction. He then proceeds to offer short but concise studies of Wordsworth and Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats, using their most important works and concentrating on the treatment of key poems seen in their historical contexts. The poetry written at this period is shown as an outcry "against a harsh world, badly in need of reform and a new gentleness" — a world which rudely thrusts itself against these poets and made them turn to the unspoiled pleasures of nature and to the individual rather than to the terrors of the state. In its compactness and tautness of style, this book ranks with the best critical writing of today — with the work, say, of Professor Basil Willey.

... and English

If it is legitimate to wonder whether life has a meaning, then it should be legitimate to attempt a truly original question of suicide. However, in order to arrive at a satisfactory philosophical answer, the enquiry has to be conducted without the aid of external values. Nineteen years ago, in the midst of a great world disaster, the Algerian-born Albert Camus, then a young man of 27, set out to resolve this problem, which he considered the one true philosophical problem of philosophy. The result was a philosophical essay, "The Myth of Sisyphus," in which, using the legend of the man condemned by the gods to pushing a stone up a hill eternally, he analysed the intellectual malady of our time — the recognition that human life is absurd. Camus, starting so to speak from scratch without the help of religious, moral and political values — arrived at the conclusion that "even within the limits of nihilism it is possible to find the means to proceed beyond nihilism."

Camus' essay forms some two-thirds of "The Myth of Sisyphus and Other Essays" (Vintage Books, Knopf, ILR. 800). Of the five other short pieces, "Summer in Algeria" (1936), and "Helen's Exile" (1948) are lyrical and evocative, while in "The Artist and his Time" (1953), Camus gives a serious treatment of the illustrations by M. Arach which are so bad and so unsatisfactory for this charming text.

THE latest in the Dvir Company's series of collected works of Hebrew writers is Kol Kitvei Yehuda Steinberg 1922-1948 ILR. 70 (362 pp., ILR. 800). Steinberg was born in a small village of Bessarabia in 1861 and during his short life (he died at the age of 47) wrote numerous novels, fables and tales, children's books and a host of pen portraits in a richly polished Hebrew. He sought solace from his strict home life and his father's fanatic Hassidic teachings in the natural-beauty of Bessarabia. But despite his desire to follow the free thinkers of the Haskala, it is the life of the Jews in the small town of Eastern Europe which is a writer.

In one of his essays Camus defines the "romantic" as "the one who chooses the perpetual motion of history, the grandiose, the dramatic and the announcement of a tragic event at the end of time." Mr. Graham Hough, who has written a remarkable little introduction to 19th century English Romantic poets, is more cautious in his definition. In "The Roman Poets" (Grey Arrow, 875 pp.) he just points out that the book "romanticizes" — and so many meanings "and the ones are so ill distinguished from each other that one is sometimes tempted to feel that it is hardly worth using it at all." In the end he decides to use the term in its least ambiguous sense — as a mere chronological label, describing the last half century. Writing from the point of view of contemporary critical opinion, Mr. Hough opens with a chapter on Gray by way of introduction. He then proceeds to offer short but concise studies of Wordsworth and Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats, using their most important works and concentrating on the treatment of key poems seen in their historical contexts. The poetry written at this period is shown as an outcry "against a harsh world, badly in need of reform and a new gentleness" — a world which rudely thrusts itself against these poets and made them turn to the unspoiled pleasures of nature and to the individual rather than to the terrors of the state. In its compactness and tautness of style, this book ranks with the best critical writing of today — with the work, say, of Professor Basil Willey.

A COMPASSIONATE story related in juvenile delinquency is "Violent Streets" (by D. Kramer, Signet, 475 pp.). From the earliest introduction written by Mrs. Gross, Commissioner of Correction, New York, it is clear that it is true to life and thus reading as a problem novel. It is a shocking story of corrupt school children, living in gangs which they take most seriously; of an abortionist who makes the girls do dirty work for him in lieu of pay,

GOOD PHOTOS, BAD CHOICE

ISRAEL Text and Pictures by R. Lannoy. 120 Photostory plates with introduction and notes by Lannoy and Hudson, London 1954. 50s.

THE photo-album "Signet" (475 pp.) is a western for fifteen-year-olds. When Joe was twelve, his father was shot in the back. He returns fifteen years later, to find his son a postman. The man is innocent, and that the man who had shot his father was the killer. An organized cattle star in his dirty work, a pure young woman bereft of her husband, and several dramatic shooting matches make up the rest.

THE Charles Eliot Norton Lectures, given at Harvard University, have already given in print form the interesting "Poetics of Music" by Igor Stravinsky. In 1951/52 the lecturer in this series was the foremost American Composer Aaron Copland, and his six lectures have now appeared in book form. In "Music and Imagination" (Mentor, 950 pp.) Copland discusses the musical mind at work as listener, interpreter or composer. In the second half he treats recent manifestations of the imaginative mind in European and American music. Of special interest are the chapters giving a sketchy, but stimulating, historical outline of Music in the Americas and "The Composer in Industrial America" which is partly autobiographically concerned. Interpreting parallels to the problems facing Israel's composers, he finds that it is true to life and thus reading as a problem novel. It is a shocking story of corrupt school children, living in gangs which they take most seriously; of an abortionist who makes the girls do dirty work for him in lieu of pay,

Y.R.



BEN SHAHN: The Real Me
From the exhibition of the painting at the Rabenstein Pavilion (see Page IV).

Loneliness In London

CENTRE OF THE GREEN by John Bowen. Faber, 15s.

JOHN BOWEN, who is a young writer of promise, has written two previous books neither of which is good as this. "Centre of the Green" is a quiet story about a retired couple living snugly in the country and their two sons, both of whom find life in London a little too much for them. The married son, Julian, is a seventeen-year-old girl with a wife leaves him; the other, Charles, drifts almost accidentally into a suicide attempt as a result of his chronic loneliness. Julian and Charles go home to their parents who make fumbling attempts to help them. Both the country and in which the retired colonel and his wife live and the London of Victorian flats, tube trains and constant striving inhabited by the two brothers are brilliantly described. There are echoes of Balzac in Mr. Bowen's detailed description of the dismal flat in which Charles lives, with its "net curtains and the window which had faded to the colour of old teeth."

What gives the novel its real distinction is, however, the compassion the author shows for his characters, all of whom are Julian's hope, case, desire to help one another but are unable to make any real contact.

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'Plastic' Cars for Export

Haifa Firm Plans to Double Output

By YAACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

CAN Israeli export motorcars at a profit? The sceptics shrug off the idea. "Competing with traditional countries such as Britain, West Germany, France or Italy, with their output stimulated by a vast Common Market, is out of the question."

A rotund, energetic Haifa businessman, Yitzhak Shubinsky, is convinced the sceptics are wrong. "As wrong as they were about tyre exporting. Didn't they predict gloom for one tyre factory? And doom for two? And what happened — both are flourishing and the Ministers are happy."

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Level of Productivity

"At present we don't break even with the export price minus an added dollar value of 40 per cent in our case. The projected shipyard will be in a similar position. There is a case for a Labor Ministry scheme of training workers up to a level of productivity at which our car can compete on the international market. It boils down to a competition between the Israeli worker and that of the chief car-making countries. No exporter who starts from scratch can hope to overcome that lag unaided."

Up to now Autocars has been making up to 30 cars a month. It will soon double its output, employing 60 men in two shifts. When production began in workshop style last year, it took 38 hours to turn out a car. Now

Autocars will soon come out with a station wagon

labour input is down to 30. Quality has improved too, but it's still too many hours," Mr. Shubinsky sighs.

Autocars spends \$550 on imported parts, including the engine, a \$150 glass and resin for the body and another \$100 worth of imports are contained in locally purchased materials. Foreign exchange outlay stands at a total of \$725. The American small car market, for which European companies rival with prices calculated down to cents will pay no more than \$1,300 for a car such as the Sabra. This selling price leaves an added value over imports of \$515, or nearly 40 per cent — satisfactory for a start.

Working Capital

As in other industries venturing into the export field with largely unskilled labour, Autocars is handicapped by small output. To raise it, it needs not investment, but working capital. The least number of cars the Americans are willing to buy is 1,000. A new order from Turkey for 240 vans has been placed in addition to the 100 vans already exported to that country earlier this year.

From the employment angle, Autocars like the projected shipyard, has good absorptive capacity. To bring such enterprises up to the starting line from which the international race for the market begins, intensive labour training is indispensable. It would appear to be a case for the Labor Ministry to provide for private inventors the same facilities which it extends to publicly-owned enterprises.

British Trucks and Accessories on Show



OUTSTANDING among the foreign exhibitors at the Tel Aviv Exhibition is the pavilion of the United Middle East Co. Ltd., the Israel distributor of such British producers in the transport field as Leyland, Lucas, CEV, GEC, Girling, Westinghouse Signals, Brentford and Auto Diesels.

The Leyland exhibit of a diesel engine and transmission, which is of special educational value to mechanics, drivers and vocational school pupils, draws the crowds as does a special bus dynamo — a miniature power station — and CEV fuel pumps demonstrate a new method of fuel injection. Putting in its first appearance in Israel is the huge 230-h.p. Buffalo lorry, which weighs 70 tons together with its special trailer.

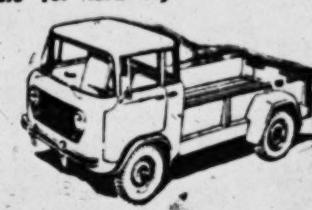
United Middle East is also an investor in Israel industry through its partnership in the Telrad telephone equipment works in Lydda.

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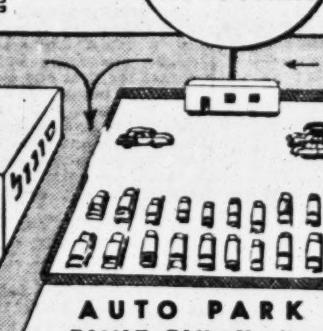
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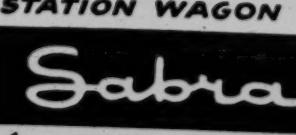
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Britain and America Take Up Small Car Challenge

B.M.C. Builds 'Babies'

By GORDON WILKINS

LONDON (O.F.N.S.) — THE statement by Sir Leonard Lord, chairman of the British Motor Corporation, that the B.M.C. has spent £10m. on preparations to build new, low-priced small cars, heralds an era of intense international competition in the baby-car market and a new drive by British manufacturers to regain lost ground in Europe.

The Standard automobile group has concentrated Britain's first export effort with the Triumph Herald in Belgium and the B.M.C. determined to stop the rot in Switzerland, where British sales have declined alarmingly in recent years.

The B.M.C.'s new 850 c.c. front-wheel-drive 'baby' will be competing with new models from other big manufacturers who are facing the challenge of high taxes and crowded roads by producing more compact cars than their existing models, and from manufacturers of minicars who are turning to more practical vehicles of higher performance to keep their place in the market.

Sir Leonard Lord's insistence that the new baby car must be able to hold its own with large cars in the traffic stream and that the traffic must be kept moving at all times. Experience in France shows that where there are double white lines on hills, long lines of vehicles are now re-

duced to a bottom gear crawl behind under-powered baby cars doing about 25 k.p.h.

In Germany, Lloyd — which started with minicars powered by two-stroke engines of 300 and 400 c.c., and progressed to four-stroke models of 600 c.c. — has launched a new 74-m.p.h. 900-c.c. four-seater.

The Auto Union-Mercedes combine have been a long time bringing the front-drive four-seater D.K.W. Junior into

production, and since the prototypes were first exhibited the size of the three-cylinder two-stroke engine has been increased from 660 to 741 c.c. The car looks rather like a smaller Ford Anglia with hooded headlamps. Deliveries should begin in the next few months.

In Italy, the original two-seater Fiat 600 had a very disappointing reception, but an attempt has recently been made to bring it into line with the new international trend by increasing the power and modifying the roof line so that four people can sit in it.

French Van

In France the announcement of a small van and bus with Dauphine engine at the front driving the front wheels has revived rumours of a front-drive baby car as an eventual replacement for the ageing 4 CV Renault, and there are persistent rumours of a more powerful and better-looking replacement for the 2 CV Citroen. The manufacturers do not admit to any such intentions, but they are clearly aware of the importance of European trend towards cheaper and more compact family cars with good road performance.

In England, Lord Rootes has several times denied any intention of building a car smaller than the Hillman Husky, but has none the less been experimenting with smaller rear-engined cars, although there are no plans for early production. The more immediate interest lies in Ford's reaction to the B.M.C. challenge.

The new B.M.C. baby seems likely to rob the elderly Ford Popular of being the lowest-priced four-seater family car on the British market. Ford has long been experimenting with a rear-engined baby car to replace the Popular, but there do not seem to be any plans for early introduction of such a model at the moment.

Today the figures do suggest a massive switch in consumers' interests towards more compact cars. In the last 17 per cent of total sales on the American market have been compact cars, the leaders being the domestically-produced Rambler and Lark, the German Volkswagen and the French Renault.

Undoubtedly, the strongest argument in favour of these smaller cars is that of economy.

Although petrol is much cheaper in Europe, the lower fuel consumption and the smaller capital outlay for small cars mean that the average driver saves perhaps \$400 to \$500 a year by using them.

For a long fast run this advantage may not be worthwhile — but a very large amount of American driving is around the new sprawling suburbs, where the speed limits of 40-55 k.p.h. are firmly enforced.

Even in the open country and on express ways,

it is commonly illegal to drive at more than 80 k.p.h.

which means that a small modern car is quite as satisfactory as a powerful monster capable of 180 k.p.h.

The new cars that have been announced by the Big

Three are, however, not at all small by European standards. Roughly speaking they will be of the same size as the larger of the popular cars in Britain or Europe, such as the English Ford Zephyr. Imported cars of this size have not sold well in the U.S. because they have been practically as expensive as the cheaper ranges of the American standard sized cars. But the Big Three plan to sell their new compact cars at slightly under \$2,000; at this price they will be much cheaper than the cheapest full-sized cars and not much dearer than small European cars such as the Volkswagen.

Big Market

The success of Studebaker's Lark and the General Motors Rambler and the Ford Mustang in the U.S. indicates that there is a big market awaiting these new models. And what is more, they are likely to provide quite tough competition on overseas markets for the larger popular cars exported by Britain and other European countries.

The commonest view about the effect of the new models on European exports of cars to the U.S. is that the market is large enough to give room for everybody for the next year or so — perhaps with the exception of a few smaller European manufacturers who have never got much of a toehold in the American market. Certainly the European leaders (Volkswagen, Renault and English Ford) should continue to do well. But at the same time, they will be forced to meet the new American products, not merely because the latter are competitively priced, but because they also have the attractions of incorporating technical ideas which are very new in America.

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Meyer Levin's Romantic Inferno

EVA, by Meyer Levin. Simon and Schuster, New York, 311 pp. \$3.95.

WILL ever a great imagination active work be written re-creating the life and death-throes of the ghetto Jews who perished, tombless, in the Hitlerian homicidal frenzy? It may well be that the rare genius who could have done justice to the theme was among the six million whose bodies went up in smoke.

Dead men, of course, tell no tales. But even the survivors have on the whole had surprisingly little to say for themselves. Writing ability apart, many of them have had cause to remain reticent. The mother who saved her child, so that its whisperings should not be heard by the Germans; the father who slinked away while his family were being picked up for extermination — such people can hardly be expected to pen their memoirs.

Apparently, the young Jewish who told Meyer Levin her story, which he worked up into this his latest novel, had no experiences of which he need be afraid to speak. Not, for that matter, did she look too closely at the monstrosities around her. Her over-riding — and legitimate concern — was to stay alive. Balanced, as it were, on the edge of a precipice, she was prompted by her instinct of self-preservation to keep her eyes averted from the pit of horrors; otherwise, her spirit would have been overcome and she would surely have fainted in.

How gain is the author's and the reader's loss. The holocaust, which serves as the background to her personal drama, is but poorly indicated in Meyer Levin's pages.

Admittedly, this book — easy though it is to read — must have been very difficult to compose. I may be wrong, but it is my impression that Meyer Levin reasoned with himself thus: "Everybody knows all about the atrocities. It is not us narrating and damning the public. A few subtle descriptive words here and there will be more effective than the brutal outspokenness." His under-statement, however, is lamentably overdone.

Unreal Nazis

On the other hand, he goes out of his way to show how ordinary and, yes, how kindly even Gestapo men could be while engaged in genocide, as if he wanted to say: "Look, such is the depravity of all human nature." His Nazis are depicted as rather polished cogs in a hideous machine; none of them is represented as being individually capable of, say, picking up a baby and dashing its brains out against a wall for the sheer pleasure of the thing. That happened often enough in real life, but there is no suggestion of it here. A much more serious flaw, however, is the absence of the why — the reasons and laws of the mad system that transformed seemingly decent folk into creatures more degraded than vermin.

Then again, Meyer Levin's heroine is a semi-assimilated Jewess, and the Polish Jews he portrays are not very different — except in the chastity of their family life — from their non-Jewish neighbours. Once again I may be mistaken, but I have the feeling that the author was ad-

ressing himself in an aside to the Gentiles, saying: "You see, Jews are really pretty like everybody else."

Well, in point of fact, that is not so. One day or another, and for all manner of reasons, Jews everywhere (including those who will not admit it to themselves) are indeed very different from other people — hence the pathological hatred they have drawn upon themselves from time immemorial.

What is most admirable in the Jews is their courage, nay, their compulsion to be themselves, and this is something that is well brought out. "Eva, which is not as one might have expected from so gifted a writer as Meyer Levin — a worthwhile social study, but is an exciting narrative of wartime adventures — with a dash of psychological analysis.

Eva, who in this novel relates her own experiences in the first person, escapes from her native Polish town of Hrebenko, in 1941, disguised as a Ukrainian peasant girl, with false identity papers in her pocket and a crucifix round her neck. Passing herself off as the "Aryan" Katya, she volunteers for labour in the Third Reich.

Narrow Escapes

She gets to the Austrian town of Linz, where she serves as a housemaid in the home of a middle-aged couple, the Eberharts. Although Herr Eberhard is a major in the SS reserves, he and his wife are nice enough, in fact, to offer to adopt her. For they offer to adopt the foreign servant as their own daughter, thereby conferring on her full German citizenship. Eva-Katya cannot refuse; yet if she accepts, the police will check up on her antecedents and her imposture will be exposed. To save herself, she smashes some precious vases and gets away, is harboured by a Polish peasant, then enters the Polish secret service, U.B., which is busy hunting down Nazis and Polish fascists. Eva's Russian chief, Stashek,

has stolen the dynamite with which to blow up the chimney of death — one cannot help crying: "Kitsh!"

Even in the death camp Eva fares well, joining an office commando of women translators and again enjoying marvellous companion ship. As the Russian army advances through Poland, in 1944, the inmates of Auschwitz are marched out by the German guards. Many perish on the way, but Eva gets away, is harboured by a Polish peasant, then enters the Polish secret service, U.B., which is busy hunting down Nazis and Polish fascists. Eva's Russian chief, Stashek,

has stolen the dynamite with which to blow up the chimney of death — one cannot help crying: "Kitsh!"

This is not by any means Meyer Levin's best work; but Eva's fantastic experiences will certainly appeal to a large public and will, in all probability, be made up into an impressive film.

Rosenzweig's Jewish Philosophy

By JOSEPH GRUNFELD

FRANZ ROSENZWEIG, Hayyim Uman, Tel Aviv, 1959, 282 pp. (Franz Rosenzweig, His Life and Works) by Nahum Glaser, Dror, Tel Aviv 1959, 282 pp. ILR 75.

ROSENZWEIG'S "Stern der Erlösung" is perhaps the most important work in Jewish philosophy of the twentieth century. He wrote this book in 1917 while serving with the German army on the Balkan front and sent instalments of it back to his parents on military postcards.

Like Kierkegaard and Hegel, he revolted against nineteenth century rationalism and denied the reduction of man, of God and the world to the pure and abstract being of Hegelian idealism.

He also struck the individual as the lone self in the general sphere, whereas the existentialist philosophers maintained that a human being cannot be made subject to anything external. By the irrefutable fact of death it becomes clear to the individual that he is not merely a part of the whole, but

stands apart from it and against it.

Rosenzweig denied that Hegel's dialectical conception of history applies to Judaism. This, however, meant that he had to reject all political significance of Jewish history, which made him one of the main philosophical opponents of Zionism. As early as 1917 he forecast that the Zionists would be doomed once they lost contact with the Diaspora. Like Ahad Ha'am, but for different reasons, he rejected the merely political conception of Zionism. He recognized, however, its genuine attempts to create a new type of Jewish survival, a Jew is "at home" wherever he is by merely leaving a Jewish life.

Consequently, Jewish nationalism should never be placed on a level with Jewish religion. Judaism is not something one does, but something one is, and the essence of Judaism is thus responsibility and free choice.

Unlike Hermann Cohen, Rosenzweig did not believe in the possibility of justifying Judaism by reason; his "new thinking" was internationally paradoxical: faith was more important for him than reason.

Given in this state of God can we find justification for our existence and we rightly sacrifice, therefore, our temporal being in order to gain immortality. German philosophy at the end of the nineteenth century had proclaimed the impotence of reason and this fact became very clear on the battlefields of the First World War. There the naive faith in reason was lost forever.

Meincke, who was Rosenzweig's teacher at the university, considered his book to be "spiritual art" from German defeat, but it was no less the defeat of Jewish emancipation in Germany. For Mendelssohn, Jewish religion was a testimony of the glorious past. Rosenzweig, however, had to reject Jewish history because there was no future to it. The German-Jewish symbiosis had come to an end.

We have yet no Hebrew translation of Rosenzweig's book or of his other writings. Glazer's selection serves as a good introduction.

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He also struck the individual as the lone self in the general sphere, whereas the existentialist philosophers maintained that a human being cannot be made subject to anything external. By the irrefutable fact of death it becomes clear to the individual that he is not merely a part of the whole, but

stands apart from it and against it.

Rosenzweig denied that Hegel's dialectical conception of history applies to Judaism. This, however, meant that he had to reject all political significance of Jewish history, which made him one of the main philosophical opponents of Zionism. As early as 1917 he forecast that the Zionists would be doomed once they lost contact with the Diaspora. Like Ahad Ha'am, but for different reasons, he rejected the merely political conception of Zionism. He recognized, however, its genuine attempts to create a new type of Jewish survival, a Jew is "at home" wherever he is by merely leaving a Jewish life.

Consequently, Jewish nationalism should never be placed on a level with Jewish religion. Judaism is not something one does, but something one is, and the essence of Judaism is thus responsibility and free choice.

Unlike Hermann Cohen, Rosenzweig did not believe in the possibility of justifying Judaism by reason; his "new thinking" was internationally paradoxical: faith was more important for him than reason.

Given in this state of God can we find justification for our existence and we rightly sacrifice, therefore, our temporal being in order to gain immortality. German philosophy at the end of the nineteenth century had proclaimed the impotence of reason and this fact became very clear on the battlefields of the First World War. There the naive faith in reason was lost forever.

Meincke, who was Rosenzweig's teacher at the university, considered his book to be "spiritual art" from German defeat, but it was no less the defeat of Jewish emancipation in Germany. For Mendelssohn, Jewish religion was a testimony of the glorious past. Rosenzweig, however, had to reject Jewish history because there was no future to it. The German-Jewish symbiosis had come to an end.

We have yet no Hebrew translation of Rosenzweig's book or of his other writings. Glazer's selection serves as a good introduction.

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*Tel Aviv Art Notes***U.S. Painters' Outstanding Show**

THE exhibition of 36 works by 18 living American artists at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is a very fine show, a small but choice collection, with all the exhibitors being among the leaders of art in the U.S.A., each of them with a definite personality and with his own individual approach and all with established skill. The diversity and contrasts — from stark realism of Andrew Wyeth through the sartorial expressionism of Jack Levine and the originality of Ben Shahn and Morris Graves to the complete non-objectivity of Philip Guston — make the selection particularly interesting and thought provoking. The exhibition does not, and is not intended to represent the whole of American art, although in a way the very diversity is typical and it shows too, in spite of the present dominance of abstraction, how strong is the realist tradition in the U.S.A.; the work of even a poetic-mystic like Morris Graves is rooted in reality.

JACK LEVINE: *The Capitalists*. (From the current exhibition of U.S. painting.)

Of course, if most of the artists had been drawn from the younger generation, the overall picture would have been very different. Artists like Expressionist Max Weber and romantic-realist Edward Hopper, born in the 1880's and the youngest of the contributors must be in their middle forties. But to get the best out of such an exhibition, one must put aside thought of why so-and-so is not included or whether the whole is indicative of present U.S. art and just take it as a collection of works by 18 artists who have something to say and to be grateful that our friends overseas have given us the opportunity to listen.

De Kooning's Influence

Of the 18 painters, eight of them, Stuart Davis, Morris Graves, Edward Hopper, Jack Levine, Ben Shahn, Charles Sheeler, Mark Tobey and Max Weber were made known to the Israeli public through the "Nine Generations of American Painting" which was sent over last year. But I think that the present examples are more important and more revealing of the artists' capacities. Willem de Kooning, Philip Guston, Franz Kline, Georgia O'Keeffe (the only woman) and Andrew Wyeth are now seen here for the first time. It is particularly interesting to see de Kooning since he is reputed to be such an influence today on the younger painters. His execution, apparently based on large-scale mostly perpendicular swathes of pale earth colours, is not very interesting, but his "Woman" with its powerfully indicated figure, with sharp notes of red and green and its grimacing head, compels attention. The large abstract by Franz Kline, entitled "Bridge," with its swinging strokes of rich black and brown against an intensified white background is notable. The feeling of motion and space which it creates, unfortunately, the forceful rhythms of the Kline disturb the effect of the two Tobey abstracts between which it hangs. These delightful all-over patterns, with their subtle colour enlivened by "white writing" are almost lost in their present position.

Among the works which the reviewer found of special interest were the two Ben Shahn's, whose expressive power is matched by his feeling for pictorial arrangement, the very richly-painted, Soutine-like study of three birds by Jack Levine, the expressive studies of birds by Graves, with their great sensitivity and delicacy of handling, the Stuart Davis "poster" with their energy and clean and radiant colour, the Wyeth study of a roof of a church (the meticulous painting underlined

holding a round object, conveys a feeling of vigorous flight and is interesting in its relationship of form. David Smith, who uses steel and a blow-torch, is an original and arresting talent. His work is open and linear, beautifully executed and very fine and precise in its sharp contrasts of outline. His "Cockfight — Variation" is really beautiful in silhouette and the balance of void and mass is extraordinarily well rendered.

Powerful Sculpture

The sculpture section — works by Alexander Calder, Jacques Lipchitz, Seymour Lipton, David Smith and William Zorach is excellent and well worth the study. Again diversity is the keynote. The Calder mobiles have his customary charm, the Zorach "Bathing Girl" (bronze) is an example of classic beauty of proportion and the bronzes by Lipchitz, especially "Hagar in the Desert," with its powerful, writhing forms, tremendous feeling for plasticity and movement are most impressive.

Seymour Lipton's "Thunderbird" bronze on steel is a series of curved shapes with a semblance of claws

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Catalogue Awaited

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THE Moscow International Film Festival opened at the Lenin Stadium in a blaze of sunshine and flags and huge red banners with the slogan: "For Humanism in Film Art, for Peace and Friendship among Nations."

This is the sort of exhibition that whets the appetite for more. Maybe 1959 will bring us a group show of Shahn and Graves, and Lipchitz and Smith. That would be worth waiting for.

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News in Full

ANOTHER little grouch of mine is that I find it is why the newscasters have stopped saying "Now here's the news in full" after the headlines. This sentence created a clear demarcation between the headlines and the news. Now I inevitably find myself faced with a maddening person when I am not sure whether we are still listening to the headlines or have gone over to the "news in full."

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Sea-songs of many countries (tomorrow at 10:30 a.m.); "The Count of Monte Cristo" (Tues. at 10:30); "Choral Music Seminar" at Zichron Yaakov (Tues. at 8:30); second wave-length; Concert by the Ribstein Orchestra followed by piano recital of Siberian violinists (Wednesday at 8:30); "Tales on the radio diagnosis of contagious diseases" (Thurs. at 8:30, second wave-length); Jewish Agency's Summer Institute (Thurs. at 9:30); Moscow violin sonatas (Thurs. at 10:00).

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Riling the Experts

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Small Bickel

THEODORE BICKEL has

gone places since he left Israel. He has become a well-known figure on the English-speaking stage, a noted singer of folksongs (long-playing albums) and command performances for the British

royal family, and even bisomed out as a film actor (being nominated for an Oscar for his performance in that excellent film "The Deaf Ones"). On the occasion of his recent brief visit to Israel, he recorded a 45-minute stinger for Galai Zahal.

The broadcast was ob-

viously off the cuff — slightly too unrehearsed.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, September 4, 1958

BUSINESS-MEN'S VIEWS

The present boom in equities on the Tel Aviv stock exchange has, on the face of it, the same origin as the upsurge in linked securities. It is also caused by the wish to invest capital in "inflation-proof" values and by the widespread expectancy of devaluation. At closer view, however, striking differences become apparent between these two trends and these are worth studying as reflections of the deeper moods prevailing in our business community.

People who put their money in debentures linked to the dollar or the C.O.L. index are not primarily interested in their yield, but in maintaining the principal intact eventually for some other ultimate use. Their investment is therefore really an intermediate one and is kept with this approach all the linked debentures have indeed been issued for relatively short terms, the average repayment period being less than four years.

Another point is even more important: linked investments are not tied to the country's economic progress but are based on the government's power to live up to its guarantee irrespective of business ups and downs, due to its prerogatives as regards raising taxes and providing revenue by legislative means. Indeed, it took some time for the Israeli public to be won to this particular kind of security in the first attempt, in 1951, with Taxis-Dollar and Linked Savings Bonds, was a complete failure, and their current popularity is in the main due to the accumulation of substantial liquid funds and to growing confidence in government pledges.

People buying shares, however, pin their hopes solely on the eventual yields, on the capitalized value of which the share's market quotation, say, there is no incentive to start price cutting which would have the effect of increasing a demand already greater than production.

Manufacturers admit that the relative stability of wages in a period of increased output has helped to increase profit margins. But they point out wage claims are now pending and warn of the danger of a new burst of pay rises later this year or early in 1960.

Sahara Gas

Russia's exports drop

• Russia's exports are rising reports from two recent visits on the best route for an undersea Mediterranean pipeline to bring natural gas from the Sahara to continental Europe. Eventually the pipeline may be extended as far as Britain. The gas is to be produced at the recently discovered huge Hassi r' Mel field, about 300 km south of Algiers, which has been estimated to contain a reserve of some 26,500,000 cubic feet of gas.

One route for the proposed pipeline would run along the North African coast and cross the Straits of Gibraltar, but a straight line to Cartagena in Spain would be shorter and more economical. From Cartagena the pipeline would follow the coast to Marseilles, then turn north through Lyon and Besançon to the Rhu industrial centres.

The cost of laying of a pipeline capable of supplying 340,000 cubic feet of gas a year has been estimated at \$300 to \$500m., though laying and operating an under-water pipeline of 30 to 35 miles would involve many technical difficulties. Nevertheless, the project is being accorded such importance as an imminent scheme that a special committee has already been set up by the O.E.C.E. to plan the use of this new fuel and European coal producers

Economic News from Abroad

U.K. Price Cut Fails

British manufacturers are not responding to the repeated official calls to cut prices and most of them doubt whether price reductions will become general in the foreseeable future.

The calls for price cuts have been based on the fact that the output of many industries has been rising at a faster rate than wage costs for at least six months. The Ministry of Economic Affairs is making a study of producing an output which is therefore smaller and the British Government — and others — have been arguing that this ought to be passed on to consumers.

The British manufacturers, particularly those making consumer goods disagree with this argument and argue that costs have dropped due to increased productivity, but that this rise is concentrated in certain industries, chiefly household appliances and cars. The output of washing machines and refrigerators, for example, is at full capacity and there are backlog of orders for both types of appliances. In these circumstances, the manufacturers say, there is no incentive to start price cutting which would have the effect of increasing a demand already greater than production.

Manufacturers admit that the decision has, however, been taken by the government in order to overcome the obstacle of inflation. This is reflected in all efforts to industrialize the country's south. The project is considered a first step towards establishing around the new plant several other steel consuming factories that would constitute a new major industrial departure.

This is a way of life," he said. "I'm from Texas and Texas was here, and he proved to me that if a cost accountant valued the labour and material I've put into equipping the dairy alone over the years he'd find it was worth IL70,000. Of course I couldn't sell it for more than IL10,000—but I wouldn't sell for IL70,000 even if I could find a buyer, barely go on spending whatever money and time and energy I can on improvements. My eight-year-old son says rightly that all the changes I've made since his grandfather's day will go by the board when he takes over and introduces what will then be the latest modern ideas. He's right, but this is my life. And it will be his also."

The milking shed is certainly a thing of beauty equipped like a kibbutz hall with all the most modern devices. Harel, his wife and his children all handle the milking machines. His 17-year-old daughter, Eli, wanted to finish her education in Tel Aviv. Beer Tuya's advice was to stay in the tenth grade, but she found the city life so vapid and irritating that she returned to the farm to study on her own.

Theoretically, the principle of not using hired labour still holds in Beer Tuya, but it is more honoured in the breach than in the observance; the plain truth is that it is a financial test rather than a principle that is applied in deciding whether to engage hands from nearby Kiryat Malach, an immigrant town battling against unemployment. Mutual help is still provided by the moshav to members in need. Harel ride-suggests that Beer Tuya can switch to cotton, sugarbeet or ground-nuts as impractical.

Proper Settlement

Today Beer Tuya is one of the most prosperous settlements in the country. There are 160 families, most of them working their land in pairs of families from two generations: thus father and child are working double farms 53 dunams in area. For this year the moshav had a budget of IL110,000, it employs 60 permanent officials and, according to the calculation of Ben-Ami Harel, a member of its Council, provides livelihoods for 2,000 souls.

Ben-Ami Harel came here from the U.S. as a youth in 1935. Today he has 12 first-class cows and approximately 100 cattle, including calves and bulls. The quality of his stock has been upgraded until his milk yields are among the best in the world. Beer Tuya maintains its own bulls to service moshavim in the area; the stud farm is run not for profit but for improving the quality of the stock. Indifferent cattle have been eliminated. Harel points out that there is a

considerable increase in the burden of linked debts and a rise in the cost of living, shattering the wage stability upon which the current industrial prosperity is largely based. On the other hand, a modest depreciation of the kind that would bring the official rate of exchange into line with that of blocked and securties' accounts could be swallowed without too much difficulty, in particular if it should be coupled with the dismantling of the protective fiscal charges imposed in recent years, thus guaranteeing the expansion of economic activity and profits without major shocks.

One may, perhaps, go a step further and draw some conclusions from this optimism with regard to the rate of exchange. People would not buy equities if they did not expect the real assets concerned to go up in price if the pound should go down. But how steep do they expect the drop — and the risk — to be?

The fact of it, it looks as if the speculators are pinning their hope on a radical move, but one may doubt whether this is really the case, for such a step would obviously bring in its wake a considerable increase in the burden of linked debts and a rise in the cost of living, shattering the wage stability upon which the current industrial prosperity is largely based.

FARMING POLICY DOES NOT TAKE SUFFICIENT ACCOUNT OF FARM NEEDS

Mr. Arikh Bahr, M.K., of Afikim, went so far as to appeal to his fellow-members to join with the non-Mapai kibbutz movements in pressuring for "proper distribution of budgetary allocations" to farming, which was being discriminated against by Ministry officials bent on furthering industrial development instead. IL700m. were needed over the next

five years as a minimum investment to save our farming economy, he judged.

If industrial development was required, argued Mr. Bahr, part of the funds earmarked for it should be invested in rural areas so that each village should have its own industry beside its farming. Such a proposal was made a year ago by the Dean of our "Agriculture Firsters." Professor H. Halperin, Manager of the Agricultural Bank, who mildly criticized Mr. Sapir's plans and called for more village industry.

Discrimination Alleged

Mr. D. Kahana, joined Mr. Bahr in calling for large-scale Government and Jewish Agency investments in farming, also attacked what he described as outright discrimination against kibbutzim in favour of moshavim in production and settlement projects.

The kibbutz movement, argument with the moshavim started long ago on the day Mr. Shmuel Dayan and his comrades left Degania Bet to form Nahalot. But today it continues into State issues from budgetary and land allocations, to control of the Ministry of Agriculture and safe places on the Mapai-Knesset list.

But behind it lies the problem of the viability of Jewish farming in this country, described by Matan Ziv by one of Matan's firm experts and the former Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Haim Givati, as "How to coordinate the demands of the country



The Harel family with their prize cattle.

Photo by Gillon

Farming at a (Right) Price Contrasts at Beer Tuya and Noam

By PHILIP GILLON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"In the legal sense, a moshav is an enterprise with a great many 'partners,' each farmer being a partner with equal voting rights," wrote Emanuel Labes in his Handbook of the Moshav. In theory, the moshav fulfills a dual purpose: to provide a major source of income. Today it is concentrating almost exclusively on its dairy, hoping to make up in turnover and efficiency for what he is losing through the collapse of the market for milk.

"This is a way of life," he said. "I'm from Texas and Texas was here, and he proved to me that if a cost accountant valued the labour and material I've put into equipping the dairy alone over the years he'd find it was worth IL70,000. Of course I couldn't sell it for more than IL10,000—but I wouldn't sell for IL70,000 even if I could find a buyer, barely go on spending whatever money and time and energy I can on improvements. My eight-year-old son says rightly that all the changes I've made since his grandfather's day will go by the board when he takes over and introduces what will then be the latest modern ideas. He's right, but this is my life. And it will be his also."

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Beer Tuya has a history as rich as its own milk. Founded by "The Baron" in 1887, it was for many years the southern of the Jewish settlements and was surrounded by Arab-held land. In 1929 it was completely destroyed by the Arabs. Six years later America contributed funds to rebuild the settlement and several Americans joined with immigrants from Europe to go down to what was then the remote South.

Today with other Communist countries accounted for over 70 per cent of Russia's total turnover, but the greatest increases were recorded in trade with India, Malaya, Indonesia, Japan and South American countries.

French experts are studying reports from two recent visits on the best route for an undersea Mediterranean pipeline to bring natural gas from the Sahara to continental Europe. Eventually the pipeline may be extended as far as Britain. The gas is to be produced at the recently discovered huge Hassi r' Mel field, about 300 km south of Algiers, which has been estimated to contain a reserve of some 26,500,000 cubic feet of gas.

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Today with other Communist countries accounted for over 70 per cent of Russia's total turnover, but the greatest increases were recorded in trade with India, Malaya, Indonesia, Japan and South American countries.

French experts are studying reports from two recent visits on the best route for an undersea Mediterranean pipeline to bring natural gas from the Sahara to continental Europe. Eventually the pipeline may be extended as far as Britain. The gas is to be produced at the recently discovered huge Hassi r' Mel field, about 300 km south of Algiers, which has been estimated to contain a reserve of some 26,500,000 cubic feet of gas.

One route for the proposed pipeline would run along the North African coast and cross the Straits of Gibraltar, but a straight line to Cartagena in Spain would be shorter and more economical. From Cartagena the pipeline would follow the coast to Marseilles, then turn north through Lyon and Besançon to the Rhu industrial centres.

The cost of laying of a pipeline capable of supplying 340,000 cubic feet of gas a year has been estimated at \$300 to \$500m., though laying and operating an under-water pipeline of 30 to 35 miles would involve many technical difficulties. Nevertheless, the project is being accorded such importance as an imminent scheme that a special committee has already been set up by the O.E.C.E. to plan the use of this new fuel and European coal producers

are not responding to the repeated official calls to cut prices and most of them doubt whether price reductions will become general in the foreseeable future.

The calls for price cuts have been based on the fact that the output of many industries has been rising at a faster rate than wage costs for at least six months. The Ministry of Economic Affairs is making a study of producing an output which is therefore smaller and the British Government — and others — have been arguing that this ought to be passed on to consumers.

The British manufacturers, particularly those making consumer goods disagree with this argument and argue that costs have dropped due to increased productivity, but that this rise is concentrated in certain industries, chiefly household appliances and cars. The output of washing machines and refrigerators, for example, is at full capacity and there are backlog of orders for both types of appliances. In these circumstances, the manufacturers say, there is no incentive to start price cutting which would have the effect of increasing a demand already greater than production.

This is a way of life," he said. "I'm from Texas and Texas was here, and he proved to me that if a cost accountant valued the labour and material I've put into equipping the dairy alone over the years he'd find it was worth IL70,000. Of course I couldn't sell it for more than IL10,000—but I wouldn't sell for IL70,000 even if I could find a buyer, barely go on spending whatever money and time and energy I can on improvements. My eight-year-old son says rightly that all the changes I've made since his grandfather's day will go by the board when he takes over and introduces what will then be the latest modern ideas. He's right, but this is my life. And it will be his also."

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Education Guaranteed to All Groups

Special Arrangements For Children of Oriental Communities

By Zalman Aranne
Minister of Education and Culture

IT will take a good part of the State's second decade to solve the educational problems of the State including those of the children of Oriental immigrants, but at least we are on the way. When we review the development of our school system in the past five years it is clear that the main problems in all their clarity were seen by the Ministry of Education long before the public soul-searching set off by Wadi Salib. There has been a consistent effort in most phases of the educational programme, not just to provide equality of opportunity for members of the Eastern communities but also to make things easier for them than for others, in an attempt to compensate somehow for their weighty social, economic and cultural handicaps.

Despite a five-fold increase in the school population since 1948, the quality of education has improved. This is due to the process of settling down among the pupils' parents, no less than to the construction of thousands of new classrooms and the training of thousands of qualified teachers. Within three years there shall have enough certified teachers to go round, and out of our 12,000 elementary school classes fewer than 1,000 study in second session. Schools too small to provide a proper education are being merged, syllabuses revised, efforts made to reduce the gap between pupils' physical ages and their class standing.

Within this general improvement, there are phases that affect pupils from the Oriental communities more particularly. One of these is the efficacy of compulsory education. Only five per cent of pupils drop out of elementary schools by the time they are 14. The figure is ca-

ther low by world standards, but most of those who do drop out are Oriental children.

More adequate schools in immigrant areas have been one of the Ministry's answers. Of the 3,400 new classrooms being put up in the four years ending this coming April at a cost of IL2.3m., fully 1,900 are going up in immigrant settlements and developments. Areas of IL222m. beauty and the quality of these new buildings are an important factor among parents and children alike in enhancing the prestige and desirability of education.

While at the beginning of 1958 only 30 per cent of the 1,600 teachers serving in immigrant settlements lived on the spot, many more are expected to do so when the installation of 300 apartment units where the teachers will pay very nominal rental is completed in these settlements in time for the current school year.

Ministry's Share

Other measures designed to increase the schools' "pulling power" have been the Ministry's direct financing of the upkeep of 650 schools and kindergartens in 244 immigrant localities where the local authorities are unable to carry the burden; the acquisition of comprehensive natural history and science exhibits, each containing 140 items in biology, botany, physics, mineralogy, etc.; the daily transport to school of 11,000 children largely from the Oriental communities; and the programme under which trained manpower is boosted by 250-300 girl graduates of normal schools who teach in immigrant areas as part of their Army service. Pre-vocational and pre-agricultural classes and evening classes for working youth have helped fill other educational voids.

Today 50 per cent of all elementary school children are from the Oriental com-

munities, and even among eighth-graders the proportion is up to 42 per cent.

The question, however, is what benefit these pupils will derive from schools if their achievement level is substantially lower than that of other children. Here endeavour is concentrated on two fronts. The first is a wide network of complementary classes, held outside school hours and in vacation time, in which the pupils catch up on lost time and can at the same time get more individualized attention. This programme involves no less than 6,000 study-hours a week in the second to the fifth grades of 600 elementary schools. Of the 27,000 pupils involved, the need arises, by the Ministry or, in the case of immigrant children, by a fund it maintains jointly with the Jewish Agency. This graded tuition system was inaugurated with the pupils that entered secondary school in 1957-58, so that this year it will take place in the first years of secondary school.

However, this is not all.

Pupils from Oriental communities, considering the handicap of their background, require a score not of 80 but only 70 of the 100 in order to qualify for this system of graded scholarships. For all practical purposes, this means that every single boy or girl of Oriental origin who intends finally to complete secondary school is guaranteed a secondary education. Experience has shown that under this system one-third of all pupils qualifying for graded fees are of Oriental origin.

Special Techniques

The second programme has been a series of experiments to determine the best teaching techniques for pupils who lack the ability to think in abstract terms and are marked by various cultural traits characteristic of the Moslem countries. The satisfactory results have been obtained with this method in teaching pupils to read at the time they complete the first grade. Another successful experiment, conducted in the seventh and eighth grades, has shown the advisability of breaking up classes into smaller groups according to proficiency.

The other aspect of the Ministry's work has aimed at raising the number of pupils of Oriental origin who can avail themselves of regular elementary education. The proportion of these pupils in such schools ranges today from 50 per cent in evening schools, 42 per cent in agricultural and 39 per cent in vocational schools, to 22 per cent in regular secondary schools and five per cent

The English-Reader's DICTIONARY

By A. S. Hornby and E. C. Parnwell
120 pages, 11,000 headwords plus derivatives, 300 illustrations

This Oxford Dictionary has been specially prepared for learners of the English Language who have reached the final stage of an elementary English course. It is therefore ideally suited to the needs of students in Israel secondary schools.

A additional attack on the problem of post-elementary education will be made with the adoption of the draft Compulsory School Law (Partial Post-Elementary Education) which authorizes the Ministry of Education, in accordance with budgetary considerations, in collaboration with the local authorities and with the authorization of the government, to make post-elementary education in certain types of institutions free and compulsory in certain parts of the country. This will make it possible for the Ministry to ensure some sort of post-elementary education for the 20 per cent of elementary school graduates who do not go on to any kind of school.

The primary target of the post-elementary movement areas, where its provisions will first be implemented when the measure becomes law.

By November, 28 buildings will be completed in development and minority areas for special two-year secondary courses stressing vocational or agricultural training. The tuition fee will be nominal.

(From an address to the recently convened Haredut Executive devoted to the problem of immigrant absorption.)

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Asians Discuss How to Play

Israelis Welcomed at Tokyo Congress on Recreation

By Uri Epstein

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

TOKYO.—

INTERNATIONAL congre-
sses on recreation have
been held before — but the
first congress on this subject
held particularly for the na-
tions of the Asian continent,
and on the initiative of an
Asian country, took place in
Japan last month. The par-
ticipating countries were China,
Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan,
Philippines, Sarawak, Singa-
pore, Thailand and Israel.
The U.S. was also repre-
sented at this Asian congress,
and there were no delegates
of Arab States or of coun-
tries from the Communist
Bloc.

Recreation includes all org-
ganized sports, arts and hob-
bies by activities for working
people, and the underlying
principle of the Recreation
Movement is, that the aver-
age person cannot engage in
desirable leisure time activity
without a certain minimum
of facilities and guidance
which the community, the
authorities and the employers
must provide.

The Asian Recreation Con-
gress was sponsored by the
Japanese Ministry of Education,
the National Recreation Asso-
ciation of Japan and some of the local authorities.
The Honorary President of
the Congress was no less per-
sonality than Prince Ni-
kuma — brother of the Em-
peror — an enthusiastic folk
dancer, also well-known for
his interest in Israel and
Hebrew culture and his knowl-
edge of Hebrew.

Recreation is an extremely
uncontroversial subject: there
is very much to be said for it
and nothing to be said
against it. Consequently, there
were no heated debates and
the discussions consisted of
exchanges of ideas and opin-
ions among the dele-
gates, most of whom had lit-
tle to report about organized
recreation in their countries.
The most important and in-
teresting part of the congress
was not the discussions,
which took only three days,
but the ten-day study-tour of
Japan that followed and that
made the Israeli delegates
blush with envy at the scope
of the recreation activities
they saw.

Community Projects

One category of activities
consisted of community proj-
ects. These centre on such
sports as baseball, nowadays
the most popular sport
in Japan, tennis which gained
immensely in popularity since
Crown Prince Akihito made
his first acquaintance of the
present Crown Princess on
the tennis courts; golf,
swimming, etc. For these
innumerable playgrounds,
stadiums and swimming pools,
some of them extremely large,
have been established by local
authorities throughout the
country. Hiking is being pro-
moted on a nationwide net-
work of youth hostels, es-
tablished in the loveliest
spots by the Youth Hostels
Association of Japan.

But besides sports there is
folk-dancing — and this is
perhaps the most impressive
or recreational community
projects in Japan. When we
visited the Municipal Sports
Hall of Yokohama as vaca-
tions are utterly unattractive
as only a sports-hall can be,
it was packed with hundreds
of people of both sexes, of
all ages and from all walks
of life, all moving their limbs
graciously to the sounds of
a large loudspeaker, in a
Japanese folk-dance. No
body seemed to mind the
drabness of the hall, and
everybody was visibly enjoy-
ing himself. Dance instruc-
tors were not only posted in
the centre of the big circle,
but also scattered in large

numbers among the crowd,
showing the steps and pick-
ing up partners among those
whose dancing had stopped
or some special
privilege. The folk-dances of
other nations — American,
English, Dutch, Swiss — were
also being taught.

Dance evenings like this are
held about once a week in numer-
ous centres all over each city,
not only in the big centrally located
sports halls, but also in tiny
club rooms in the remotest
suburbs. They are sponsored
by the municipalities, local
governments, the Y.M.C.A.
and other public institutions,
along with evenings of group
singing, under qualified in-
structors who teach Japanese
folk-songs and the folk-songs
of many nations.

Recreation in Factories
and Offices

The other category of recre-
ation activities are the clubs
organized at various
factories and offices. At one
of the congress were received
by the chief conductor of an
employees' brass band that
sounded much better than a
usual fire brigade band, with
every single player evidently
enjoying himself highly. This
band rehearses regularly once
a week, and the instructor
and the instruments are pro-
vided by the factory management.

Then the delegates
were shown the club-rooms
in the plant premises, a room
for the traditional Ja-
panese Tea Ceremony, which
requires a special type of pre-
mises: a room for practicing
the art of flower arran-
gement; a room for Judo,
where the floor is covered
with thick bamboo mats;
and, of course, library and
other recreation rooms.



Feeling grown-up, and ever so important, these youngsters turned up for their first day of school last Tuesday. The parents help the teachers with the seating arrangements.

Photo by Braun

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

ATMOSPHERE around the
house is at present being
made hideous by the march
of "Colonel Bogey," which I
allowed myself to be talked
into buying in a weak mo-
ment, playing from seven a.m.
to nine p.m. with short inter-
vals for sleeping. Son, whose
name is one of antagonism
to me, has discovered that there
is a piece of music fit for mas-
culine ears. Begin to enter-
tain hopes that his feelings
for culture, which includes
reading, music, both vocal
and instrumental, drama,
dancing, sculpture, painting
and good manners, may un-
dergo a change from active
dislike at least to tolerant
indifference. Cannot wean
him from a curious prejudice
that the Arts are an entirely
feminine field of interest, and
even attempt of mine to in-
duce him to the lighter
side of life has been met by an
inquiry to know if I think
he is a lady.

OCCASIONALLY he has
picked up the first line
of a popular song for a few
days, and worried it to death
before lapsing into his usual
tauturness. The inability to
remember more than one line
of anything he seems to have
inherited from his father
who knows the first line of
"Monna Lisa," "Come Over
Here," and "I Belong To
Glasgow" (with a Scottish ac-

cent) neither of which I
would have thought impres-
sive enough to be seared onto
anyone's brain. My father had
the same failing, but he only
knew the first line of "Rags,
Bottles and Bones" a song which permeated my
childhood. And myself cursed
with a nose that never
knew when I have been fully informed
so that I not only remem-
ber the words of all the idi-
otic songs I ever knew, but
many old telephone numbers
and obsolete addresses and
lot of things I would much
rather forget.

SON seems to be taking
after the male side of
both families, with the differ-
ence that he does not
remember any of the words
at all and only the beginning
of the melody. This he trans-
poses slightly flat — though
very loud or shrilly — and
as military music was never
very popular with me — soon
feel that I have had enough
of drying out, it may be
necessary to pull the door
back into square shape and
put nail or screws through
the joints to keep it that
way. In the worst case, one
has to take the door to
pieces and re-glue it.

DAUGHTER is less against
music than he, though
her taste in popular music
leans heavily towards the
sentimental. All classical music
which is not written for the
ballet she dismisses under
the heading of "that kind of
Mozart stuff." Can remember
when she was being addicted to
sentimental ballads like "Sou-
venir" which affected me
very deeply, often to tears,
and which I used to sing
with great pathos and feel-
ing when I was not forcibly
restrained. At least we are
spared that.

HAVING the door in
for the 14th time in two
hours reminds me of a party
when someone played "The
Third Man" for four hours
without an interval and was
only stopped when someone
sat on the record.

CANNOT think that "Colo-
nel Bogey" will be a less
comfortable seat.

THE JERUSALEM POST

RUSZIA YEVNIN:



Woman of Vision

Making Kindergarten Easy

By Dr. Pearl Ketcher

THE great day is here! Ami
— or Tamar — is about to
start kindergarten. A new
phase of childhood about to
begin, a new milestone to
cross.

Most mothers are well aware
of the importance to the child
of this revolutionary step
in the pattern of its life. The
tot will now be spending part
of the day on its own, away
from mother, away from the
only security it has known so
far — the home. How will he
react?

This is mother's principal
anxiety in the days before she
takes Ami by the hand to lead
her to the gate of the school.

True, up to this moment he
may have been bursting with
self-confidence. For weeks
there has been talk of it at
home, an immediate topic of
conversation with friends and
relatives — Ami will soon go
to *gan*. And Ami enjoys such
talk. He is quite agreeable with
Mummy that he is going to go.
He looks forward to it, is he a
big boy — too big to continue
as an appendage to mother's
skirt?

But at the moment of test,
Mother may find that his self-
confidence has evaporated. He
may even be scared to leave the
house on this fateful morning.
After all, he doesn't
know what *gan* is like. He
hasn't been to *gan* before.
He is easily enough for the
part of the language of child-
hood. But he does not know
the reality behind the word.
This grim fact is very different
from the airy talk in
which of course he agreed that
"I want to go to *gan*."

It is the wise mother who
adopts the attitude of *gan* off
for the first few mornings to
go along with her child to *gan*
and stay with him in his
new surroundings. He thus
feels some security amidst
this strangeness. I know it is
not easy for working mothers
who have to earn a living and
whose time, particularly in
the morning, is not always
their own. But it is worth
sacrificing the few hours of
the first few mornings to
start the child off right. For
the first morning or two,
mother can sit quietly and
just be around, where the
child can see her, be conscious
of her nearness. Or she can
help the teacher introduce
her child to group activities,
depending how he gets along.

The main point is that she is
there.

Maybe the child will have
had enough after an hour.
Mother can then take him
home. Next day he will wish
to stay longer. After a few
days, if all seems to be going
well, he can be left. It's a
good thing to tell him that
you are just going to do
some shopping and he won't
be alone. But don't leave him
too long. After a few days, he
will probably tell you that
he wants to stay longer.

It will probably be found
that the happiest mean be-
tween apparent callousness
and overcoddling is to spend a
little time with the child at
the *gan* for the first four days.

Much of what I have said
applies mostly to the first
born or only child. The picture
is much brighter for the
child in a large family. The
three-year-old with a five-
year-old brother or sister
probably does not need his
mother at *gan* at all. He has
probably visited the *gan* frequently
with his brother or sister,
knows the names of the
teachers, recognizes the
other children, is familiar
with the building. Such a
child probably takes this new
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A TALK WITH EVA IN TEL AVIV

By Rina Daini

"All these years," said "Eva," "they told me to stop talking. To sit down and write nothing. But now I think I must have been waiting all that time for a real writer to take my story from me and make a book of it so that I would never need to talk about those times again."

We were drinking espresso in a cafe. It was about 10 in the morning. Besides us, there were only two or three other women in the cafe. Eva (whose real name is Ida Löw) looked like any one of them. Dark-haired, sturdy, a housewife in a bright dress, tanned arms and legs, shopping basket hanging from her hair. Her eyes were dark, too, and her nose tilted. She looked Irish, more than anything.

She spoke quickly, in fluent Hebrew. A language she had mastered in the same determined way in which she managed to stay alive all through the war, and after it. The way she was now learning English so she could read the book Meyer Levin had written about her.

— "I had read it only a week before and wondered about Eva; most of all about how the book had come to be written in the first place. I knew that Eva was real. Had Meyer Levin found her and pulled her from her amazing story or had Eva looked for him?

I read about him in the evening paper, coming to work on the bus about a year ago." Eva explained.

The story said that Meyer Levin had come to Israel with his wife, and children and that he would live here now and write. That he had no immediate plans for a new book. That he was looking for material. I hadn't heard



Author Meyer Levin with the heroine of his new book "EVA." In real life she is Mrs. Ida Löw of Ramat Gan.

Photo by Rubinstein

of "Compulsion." It wasn't translated into Hebrew yet. I didn't know who the best seller was or anything about Leopold and Loeb. But Mr. Levin sounded like the kind of man who might be interested in what I had to tell. Anyhow, I wrote him a letter as soon as I got home."

"I am a Survivor"

Her letter was short and to the point. She squeezed everything into a few paragraphs. "I am a survivor," she wrote. "I have survived everything. It began when I ran away from home, in Poland, and became someone else." Another girl with another name and another faith. I went to work for a German family as a maid. Then, when I had to leave, I left them and found a job in a Nazi munitions plant. There was the question of

I was Jewish and I went on my way again. This time to Auschwitz. But I escaped. I was the last to — in the end." She wrote forcefully and plainly. Meyer Levin got many letters during the first months he was in Israel from people like Eva who carried whole books around inside themselves and longed to be relieved of their burden. But I was tired all the time," she said. "I spent those days remembering. For two months, I recalled, I jotted down notes on the back of marketing lists, match boxes, heap of little notebooks. Things came back very clearly and painfully. The sound of voices, the quality of feelings, even what people wore. It was not pleasant remembrance, everything so acutely. Mr. Levin would sit and listen. Very quietly. Sometimes I wondered if he understood. Perhaps he had lost interest. But it was all right in the end. He said these were his Hebrew lessons and after a while, two we dropped the Yiddish altogether.

The character who had found her author. I looked at Eva across the narrow table. She is an antithesis of Anne Frank, who was so fragile and vulnerable. They had both begun to grow up in the same shocking time. But Anne had lived shut-away and inside herself; and Eva has gone out into a perilous world.

"Not many are left from my town in Poland," she told me. But those who lived are

fruit segments if you wish. Slice peeled persimmon and peeled avocado lengthwise into centimetre slices. Arrange alternating slices of grapefruit, persimmon and avocado and serve with plenty of cracked ice.

Fruit Conserves

4 cups sliced chopped plums, 3 cups sugar, 1 lemon juice and prated peel, 1/4 cup chopped blanched almonds.

Mix the plums, sugar and lemon. Heat slowly to boiling and boil rapidly until thick. Add the nuts as it comes from the fire, and seal in small jars.

Pomegranate Salad

1/2 large pomegranates, 1 large orange, 6 yellow plums, sliced, few fresh figs, sliced, 1 pkg. Strawberries, 1/2 lb. powdered sugar, 1/4 cup chopped blanched almonds.

Chill the ripe fruit thoroughly. Peel and cut the flesh from the seed; slice and eat plain or with cream and sugar. A sprig of mint and a sector of lemon or lime make a pleasant garnish for each serving.

Fresh Fig Mousse

Cube fresh blue and green figs and whip up with a rotary beater. Whip sweet cream and then whip the mashed or whipped-up figs. Serve chilled in sherbet glasses. This is also very good made with sugared sour cream instead of sweet cream.

Fresh Mango Dessert

Chill the ripe fruit thoroughly. Peel and cut the flesh from the seed; slice and eat plain or with cream and sugar. A sprig of mint or a sector of lemon or lime make a pleasant garnish for each serving.

Sugar Melons

Our wonderful sugar melons are best chilled and served with a sprig of mint. However, some people prefer a sprinkling of lemon juice on them, and some folks even like salt on melon. If you have the small melons — the round cantaloupes — they are delicious. Cut in half and the cavity filled with vanilla ice cream or sliced peaches, and a garnish with whipped cream. Tinned orange segments or fresh fruit can substitute for the plums.

Baked Quinces

6 medium quinces, 1 1/2 cups water, 1 cup sugar.

Peel, core and slice the quinces into a baking dish add the water and sugar, cover and bake very slowly until the fruit is tender and deep red in colour. If the water evaporates, add a little from time to time to insure enough syrup to surround the fruit when it is served.

Granadilla Punch

1 cup granadilla juice, 3 cups tinned or fresh orange juice, 1/4 cup sugar, 4 cups water.

Oogah, Oogah, Oogah — ba MAOG Nahuga...

Photo by Rubinstein



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TRADE MARK!

Beauty In Moscow

the children and our new life in Israel. But I wanted the book, even though it was written, to be exact, so at first we used my real name and those of other people who are still alive. Then the demands of the present began to outweigh the past. And for the third time, I had another name. This time it was Eva."

Eva has left her job now.

Life is a little easier since the book. I asked about

plans. It is hard to imagine

what sort of life she would

like to tell, more that people

everywhere should know

about the holocaust. Perhaps

a film will be made of Mr.

Levin's book. "One must not

forget any of it nor let anyone else forget." But her voice was soft, gentle, not even a whisper. She carries her

sense of mission with

balance and with goodwill.

By arrangement with the New York Times Book Review

of the Helena Rubinstein beauty pavilion at the American Fair in Moscow opened, it was besieged by a crowd often too great to get in.

Women begged for advice,

literature, samples and unfurnished rooms (not supplied) but their men urged them to appeal for attention.

Mme. Rubinstein was struck

by the healthy good looks of the women.

BETTER HOMES EXHIBIT

Starting From Scratch

By Nina Herbstein

FROM the minute the doors of the Helena Rubinstein beauty pavilion at the American Fair in Moscow opened, it was besieged by a crowd often too great to get in.

Women begged for advice,

literature, samples and unfurnished rooms (not supplied) but their men urged them to appeal for attention.

Mme. Rubinstein was struck

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the women.

Colour schemes do not have to be complementary. A monotone scheme in tint, tone and shade, might produce a bedroom able to soothe any insomniac into peaceful sleep. A similar scheme in orange or red would be guaranteed to get you up and out of bed in the morning.

For the warm or cool room, a pink tint with a touch of brown. Woodwork and ceiling are white throughout the house. The kitchen of the "Z" house is Neptune green, a cool complement to the warm living room. The main bedroom is in the pale shade of green and the second bedroom, intended to double as guest bedroom and study is almond green.

Wall colours, of course, provide only a hint of the decorator's final intentions which will be revealed only when the houses are furnished down to the last detail.

In both houses the dining room, dining corner and hall which open into one another have been painted in the same colour to emphasize the feeling of spaciousness and unity. In the so-called "R" house the walls are a neutral grey, with just a suggestion of blue, leaving most of the colour and the strong accents to be pronounced by the furniture and accessories.

Let us now glance at what the decorators have done so far with the two exhibition houses.

In both houses the dining room, dining corner and hall which open into one another have been painted in the same colour to emphasize the feeling of spaciousness and unity. In the so-called "R" house the walls are a neutral grey, with just a suggestion of blue, leaving most of the colour and the strong accents to be pronounced by the furniture and accessories.

Decorators may be accustomed to such circumstances. Most of us are not fond of furnishing our homes piecemeal, adding one item after another as we can afford. By the time the last finishing touch is completed we have lost sight of the starting point, so it is a useful exercise to start from scratch again if only in imagination, to stop and reconsider exactly what sort of home environment we really want to create.

The physical layout and equipment of a home determine the efficiency with which the essential household tasks can be carried out, but colour is the key to the mood in which they will be done.

Colour, and the way it is used, can soothe or stimulate, make the same room a place to rest and relax, study or entertain. Mis-handled, it can depress or irritate, even destroy appetite or disturb sleep.

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The first thing on which the housewife should be absolutely adamant is that everything should be in its proper place — medicines, pills, bandages, etc. in a medicine cabinet, which should be placed where it is relatively cool and dark (if it is in the bathroom, it should be on a shelf further from the hot water boiler); insecticides, chemicals, etc. used for household cleaning, many of which are poisonous, in a special closet which preferably should be kept locked. All such insecticides, etc., should be kept in their special bottles and labelled as dangerous.

Now for the medicine chest:

1. Check through your bottles, pill-boxes, paper packages, jars of ointment etc., and throw away anything that is past its use-by date.

2. Check with your pharmacist for aspirins, tonics, sedatives, etc. that go sour particularly in very hot and humid weather, which can be ascertained by a sharp smell, and should not be taken as they will cause stomach upset. Therefore, throw away any you have kept in your medicine chest, buy a fresh supply when needed, and keep in a well-closed container.

Eye-drops: These, officially, are not supposed to be used more than 14 days after they have been made up. Therefore, if needed, buy a fresh supply if you are still applying them after two weeks.

Peroxide: If kept for a long time, becomes just plain water — and hopeless for bleaching out an antisepptic. Buy fresh, keep well stopped and in a dry place.

To Sum Up: (a) Don't keep a large supply of medicine in your closet. (b) Use up the items that you do keep within a reasonable time — or throw away if the time has expired. (c) See that all bottles and jars are tightly stopped. (d) Use air-tight jars for a number of miscellaneous small items, but see that the items themselves and the outside of the jars are clearly marked with the contents and, if possible, the date when the medicine was bought. (e) If you can remember to do this as soon as you buy something, before putting them away, much the better. (f) Keep bandage, cottonwool, band-aids, etc., in tight-lidded jars. (g) MOST IMPORTANT: never, never, guess at the origin of a pill or medicine and take it.

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